

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAX RELIEF FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL SERVING IN BOSNIA

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today with other Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means, I am introducing a bill of great importance—a bill to provide tax relief to United States troops serving in peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia.

On November 21, 1995, the Dayton peace agreement was signed. Pursuant to this agreement, Operation Joint Endeavor under which our military men and women were committed to peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia was initiated by President Clinton. Despite our varied and disparate opinions on whether United States troops should be sent to Bosnia, it is time for us to support in whatever way possible our men and women who are being sent to Bosnia. This bill would give these individuals much-deserved tax relief.

Operation Joint Endeavor is described as a peacekeeping mission. However, the images of war-torn Bosnia that have played across our television screens and pages of every newspaper in this country make it clear that peacekeeping in that country is not without risks. I believe our troops will face similar dangers to those faced in a combat zone area while carrying out their peacekeeping efforts—the dangers of attacks on their lives by Serb soldiers and other mercenaries, ground-to-air missiles, and the ravages, or land mines. Thus, my Democratic colleagues on the committee and I believe that these men and women, as well as their families, deserve the tax benefits that would otherwise be available to them if the area were declared a combat zone.

This bill would provide, to the United States troops serving in Bosnia, benefits under the following sections of the Internal Revenue Code: Section 112 which provides for the exclusion of certain combat pay from gross income; section 692 which provides certain income tax relief if an individual dies while serving in a combat zone; section 2(a)(3) which provides certain tax treatment when a deceased spouse is in missing status while serving in a combat zone; section 2201 which provides estate tax relief for members of the Armed Forces who die while serving in a combat zone; section 3401 which provides relief from withholding on compensation excluded under section 112; section 4253(d) which provides relief from certain excise tax on telephone service which originates in a combat zone; section 6013 which provides certain tax treatment regarding the filing status where a spouse serving in a combat zone is in missing status; and section 7508 which provides relief for the due date for filing tax returns, as well as relief from certain penalties and interest.

Mr. Speaker, this bill demonstrates our commitment to support our troops in their peace-

keeping efforts in Bosnia and lets their families know we care. I am proud to take this important step today with other members of the committee. This legislation sends a positive message to our men and women who are willing to put their lives on the line in honor of this country and to their families who make great sacrifices to make this possible. I personally know of the many dangers they will face and the hidden cost to their families. This bill is a small way of saying thank you to both our military personnel serving in Bosnia and their families.

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS DAY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, 43 years ago on January 26, 1953, the World Customs Organization, formally known as the Customs Cooperation Council held its first meeting in Brussels, Belgium. In recognition of this occasion, the Council observed January 26 as International Customs Day. This occasion is also being used to give recognition to Customs Services around the world in view of the role they play in producing national revenue and in protecting national borders from economically and physically harmful importations.

I am particularly proud of the U.S. Customs Service for its great contributions to the Nation over the past 207 years of its existence. U.S. Customs was once the sole revenue producer for the young United States. Its role in revenue collection continues: In fiscal year 1995 Customs collected a record \$23.3 billion in revenue. In addition, Customs has taken on such important responsibilities as interdicting narcotics at our borders, preventing the exportation of critical technology, and enforcing the regulations of more than 40 Government agencies.

The U.S. Customs Service represents the United States at the World Customs Organization [WCO], a 137-member international organization founded to facilitate international trade and promote cooperation between governments on Customs matters. The WCO works to simplify and standardize legal instruments and rules of international customs. The WCO also renders technical assistance in areas such as Customs tariffs, valuation, nomenclature, and law enforcement. Its objective is to obtain, in the interest of international trade, the best possible degree of uniformity among the Customs systems of member nations. The United States became a member on November 5, 1970. The United States and its trading partners benefit when both exporters and importers operate in an atmosphere of simple unambiguous Customs operations around the world.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the World Customs Organization on its past accomplishments and for its ambitious

goals of further harmonizing and simplifying those Customs rules which affect international commerce. I also congratulate the U.S. Customs Service for its fine work both nationally and internationally.

WELCOME STEPHEN CLEMENT METTLER II

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome a new American citizen, my nephew, Stephen Clement Mettler II, who was born on Friday, January 19, 1996, at 1:34 p.m. in Chicago. Young Stephen weighed in 9 pounds, 2 ounces, measured 21 inches long, and has blond hair and blue eyes.

I would also like to congratulate the proud parents, Stephen and Stacey Mettler, the happy grandparents Stephen and Kathy Mettler of Atlanta and Charles and Mary Kaye Montforo of Houston, and especially, Stephen II's great-grandmother, Agnes Wiedl of Atlanta.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TAX HIKES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the budget the President proposes proves one thing beyond a shadow of a doubt, he is a congenial liberal. Instead of cutting taxes, scaling back the growth of Government, and putting our economy in position to create productive and stable jobs with good wages, he wants to protect the status quo with higher taxes and more bureaucracy.

In 1993, President Clinton enacted the largest tax hike in American history—imposing more than \$250 billion in tax increases over 5 years on families, small businesses, and corporate America. Just a few weeks ago, with his fifth budget in less than a year, the President proposed more than \$60 billion in new taxes. This tax package makes the Federal Government even bigger, more expensive, and more unwieldy than the current failed status quo.

The President tries to cover this massive tax increase with a sliver of a tax cut. And what he offers with one hand, he takes away with the other—the tax hikes are permanent and the tax cuts are temporary. By 2002 only a measure affecting IRA's would remain on the books. All others will expire. Meanwhile, dozens of other tax increases will have snowballed into roughly \$15 billion in new taxes in 2002 alone.

These tax increases will not benefit America. They will not benefit the economy. They

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

will not contribute to lowering the budget deficit. They will simply serve to underwrite more new spending and expand the size of an already bloated Federal bureaucracy. During his State of the Union Address, the President voiced his commitment to an era of a smaller, less intrusive Government. Mr. Speaker, this is not the way to go about it.

REMEMBERING JOHN W. NASH

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, John W. "Jack" Nash lived a remarkable life. As a young man, he attended Exeter Academy, hiked in the Blue Mountains, and swapped stories with John Steinbeck in Monterey. A graduate of the University of Washington, Jack enjoyed a successful career, served his country in World War II, and loved his family.

Jack died early this month in my hometown of Danville at the age of 92, fulfilling his wish to "live to be an old, old man." Yet Jack's age belied his youthful spirit, his sense of fun and laughter, and the ageless patriotism that characterized his political convictions. In his last years, he lived with his granddaughter, Susan Skelton-Fleming, and her family, beloved by his grandchildren as "Popee Jack."

John W. Nash represented some of the best things in our country: Hard work, optimism, love of family, love of America. He will be missed by his family, and his cheerful spirit will be missed by all who knew him. I am honored today to recognize the life and memory of this wonderful American in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

JESUS ERAZO: AN OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL WITH A TRUE COMMUNITY SPIRIT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Jesus Erazo, a young man whose dedication to his family and friends will be remembered forever. Tomorrow, the Spanish speaking program of Kean College will honor Jesus with a musical presentation at the school's Little Theater in Union, NJ.

Tomorrow evening's commemoration will celebrate the contributions made by Jesus to his family, friends, and community. The focus of much of Jesus' young life was his family. Born in Cali, Colombia, Jesus was on a journey home when his excursion was abruptly ended by the crash of American Airlines Flight 965 in December 1995. While in the United States, part of his earnings were sent to his family to help "alleviate their financial needs."

Education also played a major role in the life of Jesus. As a resident of Elizabeth, Jesus received training in the graphic arts from learning institutions in Union County, NJ. In 1992, he graduated from the commercial art program of the Union County Vocational & Technical Schools. Building on this success,

Jesus entered Kean College of New Jersey from which he was to graduate in May. While at Kean College, Jesus became a valued member of the collegiate community for his superior academic performance as well as for his unconditional support of friends and fellow students. Among the recognitions received by Jesus were being named to the dean's list for four semesters and an outstanding academic performance award from the Association of Latin American Students. In 1995, Jesus was inducted into Lambda Alpha Sigma Honor Society.

Another theme that resonated throughout Jesus' life was community involvement. His altruistic spirit manifested itself in his work with the Spanish speaking and English as a second language programs of Kean College. Jesus contributed designs for the program covers of these two highly regarded programs. Jesus provided joyful accompaniment to the lives of his friends and fellow community members. He will be remembered with tremendous love and respect by each person whose life he touch.

It is an honor to applaud the legacy of a gifted individual like Jesus Erazo. Jesus provided great joy to his friends and colleagues throughout his short life. I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and pay tribute to the memory of this magnificent young man.

THANK YOU, CHIEF LOCHINSKI

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest concerns that Americans have is the ability to feel safe in their own homes and in their neighborhoods. The most important component of the provision of that safety is conscientious, well-trained, and dedicated police men and women. The people of my home town of Bay City have been blessed with an exemplary police force, and that is due in large part to the outstanding leadership of Bay City Chief of Police Timothy Lochinski.

Chief Lochinski after more than 32 years as a member of the Department has retired, and is being honored for his service on February 8. He started as a patrolman, working on all shifts, handling all types of calls, in 1963. I know of no better way to learn the needs of a community than this kind of personal involvement. He then spent several years concentrating in vice before becoming a key figure in crime prevention activities, where he was very successful in seizing drugs and making arrests which resulted in convictions.

He became a lieutenant in charge of training in 1978, and then moved on to become captain of detectives. He is and should be proud of the fact that on his watch there were no unsolved homicides, and that drug investigative capabilities expanded to keep up its exemplary record for arrests and seizures. In 1987, he was assigned the additional duties of supervising the uniformed division along with the detective bureau, and shortly thereafter the administrative division as well. He was responsible for making the Bay City Police Department a leader in the DARE program in Michigan, eventually placing the program in every school, both public and parochial, in the city of Bay City.

Chief Lochinski has served as chief of police since 1990 when he became the acting police chief, until his formal appointment in 1991. For the last 6 years, the department has prospered under his leadership, and the people of Bay City have been lucky to have this fine gentleman.

Former Attorney General Robert Kennedy once said that "every community gets the kind of law enforcement it insists on." I believe that Bay City has succeeded in that score with its excellent police department led by a man who understood and appreciated the importance of listening to the community.

Mr. Speaker, I know you and all of our colleagues respect and appreciate the fine and difficult work done by the police. I urge you and our colleagues to join me in thanking Chief Lochinski for his dedicated service, and in wishing him the very best for his retirement and the new challenges that I am sure he will find.

ARNOLD LORBER: A LIFETIME IN THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly extraordinary American and a great friend, Mr. Arnold Lorber, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. As a child, Arnold fought for his life and the lives of many victims of the Holocaust throughout World War II. Today, through his aggressive pursuit of excellence, he is a leader in an important American industry and a great asset to our country.

Arnold is truly one in a million. Cheated of his childhood, his life was molded in a torrent of evil. In early 1942, his father, a well-respected businessman and entrepreneur in his native city of Kosice, Czechoslovakia, was taken away to a forced labor camp and never seen again, with the rest of his family and community to follow shortly thereafter. Showing the courage and intellect that would characterize the rest of his life, Arnold posed as a member of the Hitler Youth while he smuggled food and supplies to those who had eluded the death camps.

Arnold Lorber's exceptional character, shown in the heroism he displayed during the horrors of the Holocaust, manifests itself today in his leadership and innovation in the business world. Arnold is a pioneer in the textile industry who has devoted his life to introducing new technologies and production methods to this important industry. Lorber Industries, which Arnold created in 1969 and has directed ever since, is the undisputed leader of the southern California textile industry and is an invaluable asset to our country's manufacturing base. Arnold has won countless awards, including the prestigious West Coast Entrepreneur of the Year and the Tommy Award, awarded by the American Printed Fabrics Council, Inc., in recognition of his innovation in design and color.

As Arnold established himself in the business world, he did not forget the important responsibility that he bears as a survivor of the Holocaust. He is a founder of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Museum's Los Angeles chairman. Through the museum,

he has devoted countless hours of his valuable time to teaching the history and the lessons of the Holocaust to all Americans and future generations.

Arnold has contributed a great deal to our country through his willingness to take risks in pursuit of better and more efficient ways of manufacturing and his philanthropic devotion to the task of remembrance. I invite my colleagues to join me in expressing our appreciation for Arnold Lorber's many accomplishments and his continuing devotion to making this country a better place.

CORRECTING THE IMMIGRATION LAW

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce a simple piece of legislation designed to fix a major flaw in U.S. immigration law. Over the past decade, the subject of immigration has captured the interest of the American people. This year, it has moved to the forefront of the political arena in Washington, DC. Major bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to control illegal immigration and reform legal immigration. The bill I bring to the floor today is not a sweeping solution to our immigration woes, but a strong step in the right direction.

From the time of our forefathers, U.S. immigration policy has provided the opportunity for millions of people to come to America to help us build the strongest, most prosperous democracy in the world. In more recent years, however, many have begun to take advantage of our open door policy. Today, some believe that immigration to the United States is a right instead of a privilege.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that 300,000 people enter the United States illegally every year, and 3.8 million currently live in this country illegally. These people are taking advantage of American generosity and openness without regard for our laws or our principles. Mr. Speaker, that is not what America is all about.

Illegal immigrants come to the United States at the expense of those who choose to play by the rules and come to America legally. Most Americans probably don't even know it, but our laws do not penalize individuals who intentionally cross our borders illegally. Under current law, any individual who enters the United States illegally and is deported is still eligible for legal immigration later. Despite the fact that they have already broken one of our laws, illegal immigrants are provided the same privileges under U.S. immigration law as anyone else.

I am introducing legislation today to put an end to this madness. Under my bill, if an individual breaks our immigration laws by intentionally entering the United States illegally, he or she will never again be eligible for any kind of temporary or immigrant visa. Not 1 year later, not 20 years later, never. We need to use our precious immigration resources wisely instead of wasting them on people who have no respect for American laws.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to stand up for honesty and integrity. Thank you.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REVISION TO GROUND OF INADMISSIBILITY FOR ILLEGAL ENTRANTS AND IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS.

(a) ALIENS PREVIOUSLY DEPORTED.—Section 212(a)(6)(A) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6)(A)) is amended by—

(1) Inserting after "Any alien who" the following: "had the intent to illegally enter the United States and"; and

(2) striking "and who again seeks admission within one year of the date of such deportation";

(b) CERTAIN ALIENS PREVIOUSLY REMOVED.—Section 212(a)(6)(B) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6)(B)) is amended by—

(1) inserting after "Any alien who" the following: "had the intent to illegally enter the United States and"; and

(2) striking "and (a) who seeks admission within 5 years of the date of such deportation or removal, or (b) seeks admission within 20 years in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony,".

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF PHIL RUBENSTEIN

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to wish a good friend and loyal public servant, Phil Rubenstein, best wishes as he celebrates his 80th birthday.

Phil has devoted 53 years to public service within the United States and Ocean County governments. An example to us all, Phil's dedication and creativity have improved the lives of many Americans.

Of course, all commentary aside, Phil Rubenstein's record speaks for itself. From 1943 to 1954 Phil served as the Assistant Chief of the Service Division of the Veterans Administration. He continued his service until 1974 by working as a Social Security Representative in the Northeast. Phil retired from the Federal Civil Service but continued to honorably serve the citizens of Ocean County, New Jersey by assuming the directorship of the Ocean County Office on Aging.

As the director of the Ocean County Office on Aging, Phil has left an indelible impression on our local community and on the lives of senior citizens across the nation.

A few of his more notable accomplishments include: Creating free mammography and prostate cancer screening programs; creating a complete senior citizen complex that among other things established nutrition sites, senior centers, home delivered meal programs, and other outreach programs; the creation of the Ocean County Handicapped and Elderly Transportation Service.

As I deliver these words of praise, I realize that I am only one voice of many that have done likewise. Phil has received, among others, awards from the Governor for "Outstanding Achievement for Innovative Programs for the Elderly", from the New Jersey Association of Freeholders for "Outstanding Service", from the Ocean County Board of Chosen Freeholders for "Distinguished", and three distinguished Federal Service Awards.

The people who probably thank Phil the most, however, are all of those who benefit

from the results of his hard work. Most notable are the senior citizens who need access to transportation to receive medical care. Every day over 650 people across the Nation are able to utilize this service.

I could continue with a litany of other awards and accomplishments that Phil has earned. Instead, I will end here and say this. Phil, on this day—the day before your 80th birthday—I give you my best wishes and hopes for another rewarding and successful year. Happy birthday.

GEORGIANS SUPPORT SOLDIERS IN BOSNIA

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues in the House recent action taken by the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia. While many Georgians expressed significant reservations with regard to the Clinton administration policies leading to the deployment of ground troops on the Balkan Peninsula, it is clear that American citizens and their leaders are unified in support of our courageous men and women serving in the region. Now that our men and women are fully deployed and committed to the mission given to them by the Commander in Chief, it is imperative that we provide the material support necessary to insure the safe and successful completion of this peacekeeping effort.

H.R. No. 791

By: Representatives Bunn of the 74th, Heckstall of the 55th, Hembree of the 98th, Mueller of the 152nd, Brown of the 130th and others

A RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the American troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina urging President Clinton and the Congress to give the troops sufficient resources to ensure their well-being; and for other purposes.

Whereas, President Clinton has dispatched American troops to assist in supervising the fragile peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

Whereas, those American men and women along with their NATO counterparts are experiencing severe hardship and facing real personal danger in order to protect the former combatants and their respective civilian populations in that tragic region; and

Whereas, those brave men and women deserve not only our moral support but also the real material support necessary to ensure their safety in a hostile environment.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives That the members of this body express their confidence that the American troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina will acquit themselves professionally and honorably, pledge their unrestrained support for the American troops, and pray that their mission will bring a return of peace and prosperity to the citizens of the region.

Be it further resolved That the members of this body urge the President and Congress to provide the United States contingent with the resources and support necessary to ensure the success of their mission and their early safe return home.

Be it further resolved That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit appropriate copies of

this resolution to President Clinton, the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and Senate, the majority leader of the Senate, and the Secretary of Defense.

AMERICA'S UNSUNG HEROES

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, during his State of the Union Address this week, President Clinton recognized one of the heroes from last year's bombing in Oklahoma City. I believe this was a tradition begun by former President Reagan but regardless who started it, it is a practice which has great merit.

For all across America, there are countless unsung heroes—men and women, boys and girls—who rise to whatever occasion is necessary to lend a helping hand to one of their fellow citizens.

Such was the case in the early morning hours of New Year's day in the city of Robertsedale, AL. Then, one of my constituents, Mr. Floyd Smith, saw that his neighbor's house trailer was engulfed in flames and without regard for his own safety, rushed in to save the lives of this family.

If it were not for Mr. Smith, George and Doris Hammock, and their grandson, Adam, would no longer be with us today.

Clearly, Floyd Smith didn't wake up intending to be a hero that day. Like most Americans, he probably had other things on his mind on this first day of the new year.

But when he saw his neighbors were at risk, he raced over to try to awake the Hammocks by beating on the walls of their trailer. Then he helped the family escape the burning home through the window.

Once the Robertsedale Fire Department arrived, it took 45 minutes to totally extinguish out the fire. The Hammocks lost everything—their home, their clothes, their possessions—but thanks to Floyd Smith, they didn't lose the one thing which is truly irreplaceable—their lives.

Just like so many other heroes, Floyd Smith deserves to be recognized for his outstanding act of bravery. He put the life and well-being of others above his own. And he did so not because it was politically popular, but because it was the right thing to do.

Mr. Smith is truly an American hero and he deserves to be praised for his outstanding acts. Everyone can learn from his example and because of it, the Hammocks now have an opportunity to live out their New Year's resolutions with many more to come.

On behalf of the people of south Alabama, I salute Mr. Floyd Smith, and ask that a copy of this statement be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. EARL G.
PECK, USAF, RETIRED

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man

who has served his country and his State for almost 50 years, Maj. Gen. Earl G. Peck. I have had the privilege of working with Earl for a number of years on issues of concern to veterans.

General Peck began his military service in 1948 and served for more than 36 years in the U.S. Air Force. He was a command pilot with more than 7,000 hours in fighters, bombers, tankers, and trainers. Earl received numerous military decorations, including the Defense and Air Force Distinguished Service Medals, the Legion of Merit with three oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star, the Vietnam Service Medal with four campaign stars and the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

During his distinguished military career, Earl held many different positions. He served as Chief of Staff, Strategic Air Command; Director, Intelligence and Space Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Deputy Commander, Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force, Izmir, Turkey; Chief, Office of Air Force History; Commandant, Squadron Officers School; Commander, 3902d Air Base Wing; Chief, Special Air Operations, Vietnam; and many others as a squadron pilot and staff officer.

When the general left the Air Force in 1985, he could have sat back and enjoyed his retirement. But as so often is the case with veterans, Earl continued to contribute to his community.

Since his retirement, he has been active in the Retired Officers Association, the Air Force Association, and the Order of Daedalians. He is also a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and Paralyzed Veterans of America.

In 1989, Earl was appointed as the Executive Director of the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs. Immediately preceding his appointment, he was Director of the Florida Division of Veterans' Affairs, the department's predecessor.

As an advocate for Florida's veterans, Earl has worked to improve the quality of life for all of the State's 1.73 million veterans. The resources of the department has increased by 400 percent, providing increased services to veterans. During his tenure, veterans' homes have been constructed in Lake City and Daytona Beach and more are planned. He has worked to elevate the VA's understanding of Florida's problems and to improve the resources and facilities available to our veterans. He has always been a valuable resource for our congressional delegation in Washington.

Earl is the outgoing President of the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs. Secretary Jesse Brown presented Earl with the Secretary's Award for Outstanding State Director—a well-deserved honor.

In 1994, I was honored by the Association as "Man of the Year." I know he was instrumental in my selection for this award and I am grateful for his support.

As Earl prepares to retire from the Florida Department of Veterans Affairs, I wanted to wish him the best of luck in his retirement. Although he may be retiring, I know Earl will remain a strong advocate for Florida's veterans.

GEORGE DYKSTRA: A GREAT
AMERICAN

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the life of George Dykstra, known as Mr. Sparta to people in the town he called home. George Dykstra lived a great American life: In good times and bad, he was always there to serve his family, his neighbors, and his country.

Born in Fulton, IL, in 1921, George grew up in Prospect Park, NJ. He served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps for 7 years and received a Purple Heart while serving in the Pacific Theater as a sergeant during World War II, which included action in Guadalcanal and the Philippines. After the war, George finally settled down and moved to the township of Sparta in the heart of Sussex County, NJ. Little did George know that he would dedicate the next 50 years of his life to serving the citizens of this small, mountainous town. Whether it was the Sparta VFW Post, the North Jersey Midget Football League, flood victims in Wilkes Barre, PA, or planting flowers in front of the municipal building, George Dykstra was there to lead the way or just lend a helping hand. According to Monsignor Charles C. Cassidy, the retired pastor of Our Lady of the Lake Roman Catholic Church in Sparta, "everything he did was for someone else."

George also made significant contributions through his service in municipal government. He was a member of the Sparta Township Council for 18 years, including four terms as mayor. It was through this venue that I first met George and came to know him as a straight-shooting, thoughtful, and caring man. Whether it was keeping tabs on the Superfund sight at A.O. Polymer or acting as a sounding board for local veterans as a valued member of my Veterans Round Table, George didn't tinker around the edges, he always got right to the point. He was someone I could trust. Sparta Councilwoman Dolores Blackburn put it perfectly when she said that "he cannot be replaced. The things he did were well-intentioned, whether you agreed with him or not. He was our local color."

I could not possibly name all of the organizations that George Dykstra was involved in during his years in Sparta, he was literally a part of everything that went on in the town. According to Pat, his wife of 22 years, "he just loved Sparta. He always wanted to stay here." David Ferguson worked along side George as Sparta's township manager and wholeheartedly agrees, stating that "He is 'Mr. Sparta.' I don't know anyone who cared more and loved Sparta more than George. He was the most dedicated individual I have ever known toward his community. He had a heart of gold and we all loved him." His fellow councilman, Michael Devine, aptly described him as "straightforward, uncomplicated and reliable as a man could be." Sparta always counted on George to come through for the community and he never let them down—he was a sure thing.

George Dykstra had a way with everyone—even reporters. Carole Hartman covered George for 4 years with the Sparta Independent and the New Jersey Herald and found out

quickly that he was not like most other politicians. "George shot from the hip. The words 'no comment' were not in his vocabulary." Of course covering George was no easy job, he was always on the move trying to beautify the town in some way or keep tabs on what was going on at police headquarters. And George was no stranger to controversy. As Carole Hartman said, "George didn't care if he was politically correct. Even if you disagreed with George, you always had to realize that his one and only motivation was plain and simple: He only wanted what was best for Sparta."

My sympathy goes out to George's wife Pat, their 6 children, 11 grandchildren and his 3 sisters. While we all mourn George's death, his family, the township of Sparta and the people that George touched in his lifetime should all feel a sense of pride for having known a man of such uncommon character. George Dykstra lived a great American life and his legacy will live on forever.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1124,
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, the conference report to S. 1124, the fiscal year 1996 Defense Authorization bill, contains many positive and long-sought provisions. As a cosponsor of two bills to correct the inequity in cost-of-living adjustments for military retirees, H.R. 38 and H.R. 2664, I applaud the inclusion of a provision to correct this injustice to our military retirees. Under the conference report, military COLA's will once again match Federal COLA's, as they ought to and as they have traditionally.

The conference report contains two other important provisions: A 2.4-percent basic military pay increase and a 5.3-percent increase in the basic allowance in quarters [BAQ]. By all accounts the quality of life for our military personnel has been declining over the past decade. These two measures will help to alleviate the shortage of quality housing and ensure that military pay keeps up with the annual inflation rate.

Despite my strong support for these provisions, I am unable to support the conference report to S. 1124. Simply put, this bill exceeds what is needed for a strong national defense and even goes beyond what the Pentagon requested in its budget. For example, the bill authorizes \$772.9 million to purchase parts for 20 more B-2 Stealth bombers despite Congress's 1993 vote to limit the number of B-2's to the 20 currently under production or already delivered and despite the Pentagon's desire not to build any more. Moreover, future funding to complete the additional 20 B-2's is by no means assured, making the \$772.9 million a risky gamble.

The conference report also authorizes \$700 million for a third *Seawolf* submarine, an item the Clinton administration requested after the *Seawolf* program was terminated in 1993. According to experts, the *Seawolf* design is already outdated, and this is evidenced by the development of the new attack submarine line

and the fact that the House National Security Committee, in its committee report to H.R. 1530, opted not to build a third *Seawolf* but instead opted to upgrade the second *Seawolf* with a new hull section. I agree with the National Security Committee's original analysis, approved by the House when it passed H.R. 1530, that a third *Seawolf* is unnecessary and the \$700 million could be better spent.

For these reasons, I must oppose passage of the conference report to S. 1124.

CHIEF MURAWSKI BLAZES ON

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, all we need to do is think about the recent snow storms and floods to find real life heroes. Many of those heroes are firefighters, men and women who each and every day risk their safety for that of ourselves, our families, and our constituents. Fred Murawski has served the people of Bay City for the last 30 years as a member of the Bay City Fire Department, including the last 5 as its chief. Fred is retiring from this care of service, and is being honored at a retirement party next Tuesday, January 30.

Fred Murawski has spent his life caring about people. The countless calls, the many moments of anguish when a few more minutes might have meant the difference in saving a home or a life, the moments of joy when property was saved or an injury spared, the flashes of frustration when someone refused to pay attention to the warnings of danger offered by an experienced public servant, all combine to describe a career that no one can forget.

I know the Greek philosopher Heraclitus said "The world, an entity out of everything, was created by neither gods nor men, but was, is and will be eternally living fire, regularly becoming ignited and regularly becoming extinguished." Fred Murawski had a chance to live the observations of that philosopher, knowing that but for the grace of God he might be extinguished by the fire, rather than being the extinguisher of fire. His lifetime membership in both St. Stan's A.C. and St. Stan's Ushers Club, as well as his involvement with the parish council provided him with the solace that he needed after the demands of his work.

His dedication to his community also included service as a member of the Bay County Sheriff's Department, where he rose to the rank of sergeant. It included a proud tenure as a member for 17 years of the Bay County Democratic Executive Committee, including being its past chairman. His dedication to his profession urged him to become involved in a number of associations, including the International Fire Chief's Association, the Michigan Fire Chief's Association, the Southeastern Fire Chief's Association, the Bay County Fire Chief's Association, the Bay County Fire Fighter's Association, the Third District Emergency Management Association, and the Michigan Emergency Management Association.

I am sure that his wife Madeline and his daughters Rebecca and Cynthia were glad when the end of each day came and Fred was able to return home safe from harm. His

grandchildren Gregory, Scott, and Mark Bokhart have probably heard a number of stories of dangerous thrills from their grandfather, and can look forward to years of many more.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the thousands of lives who were touched by the dedication to duty of Bay City Chief Fred Murawski, I urge you and our colleagues to join me in thanking this wonderful man for a career of caring for the public, in wishing him the happiest of retirements, and the best for whatever new challenges his life may bring.

THE OFFICIAL MURDER OF
ORPHANS IN CHINA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, the world was shocked with the recent release of a detailed report by Human Rights Watch which documented the fact that a majority of children who entered a Shanghai orphanage during the late 1980's and early 1990's died within a year. The report suggests that there has been a deliberate policy of starving these orphans rather than caring for them. This deliberate and unimaginable treatment of one of the most vulnerable groups of Chinese society is both stunning and reprehensible. Tragically, this is consistent with Chinese human rights policies that we have seen far too often in the recent past.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent article appeared in the Washington Post yesterday—Wednesday, January 24, 1996—by Dr. Walter Reich, a physician who is the director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the chairman of the Committee on Human Rights of the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Reich draws chilling parallels between the practices that have been observed in China and the horrors of the Holocaust.

I urge my colleagues to read Dr. Reich's most thoughtful article and consider the somber implications of China's appalling human rights record.

HOLOCAUST: THE CHINA PARALLEL

(By Walter Reich)

On rare occasions, historical parallels of contemporary events are so sharp that they pierce decades of time to penetrate our minds and skewer our souls. Accusations of the deaths, by deliberate neglect, of disabled children in Chinese orphanages, made by a credible human rights organization, summon up memories of the deaths, by both deliberate neglect and direct killing, of disabled children in Nazi German institutions. Those memories impose on us a powerful obligation to respond to the accusations against the Chinese orphanages by calling for an international investigation—and, if the accusations are confirmed, to take decisive action to end the medicalized killing of helpless innocents.

Human Rights Watch has reported that a majority of children, who entered a Shanghai orphanage in the late 1980s and early 1990s died within a year; that this high death rate was typical of orphanages throughout China, and that it was a result of a policy, euphemistically called "summary resolution," which selected children for death by starvation, sometimes aided by the administration of sedating drugs. These deaths, the report noted, were attributed to such causes

as "congenital malformations of the brain" and "mental deficiency."

Critics have cited a number of reasons for the deliberate starving of these Chinese children. Many of the children admitted to the orphanages were abandoned because they were born disabled. In a country that has an official policy limiting families to one child, some couples abandon disabled children so that they can try again for a healthy child; others may do so to shift to the state a care-taking burden they are unable to bear.

In the Chinese orphanages, according to these critics, it is these disabled children who tend to be subjected to "summary resolution"—deliberately starved, not treated when they develop easily treatable medical conditions, sometimes medicated to keep them quiet as they starve, and confined to "dying rooms." Chinese orphanages realize significant income from adoptions of healthy babies by childless Western couples; disabled babies are not only unlikely candidates for adoption but also no less burdensome for their institutional caretakers than they would have been for the parents who abandoned them.

The parallels with the treatment of disabled children in German institutions during the Nazi era are haunting. Although the vast bulk of Nazi killing was, of course, eventually focused on Jews and became what we now know as the Holocaust, it was heralded, before the start of the Second World War, by the systematic, government-sponsored killing of children and adults who were disabled—a practice that continued after the war began. The killing methods, especially in the cases of children, often involved starvation and the administration of lethal doses of medications. In the cases of disabled adults, direct killing using gas was common—a method that, once refined, was used on a mass scale against Jews after the German armies rolled into Poland.

The German killing of disabled children and adults was justified on the grounds that these persons constituted "life unworthy of life." After 1934, mental hospitals were urged to neglect their patients. In 1935, Hitler was confident that a war would require healthy people, and that during a war it would be possible to easily eliminate the "incurably ill."

According to the reports provided by Human Rights Watch, the starved children in the Chinese orphanages look very much like the starved children in the German "Children's Specialty Institutions"; the Chinese institutions, too, administer sedatives to some children selected for death; they, too, use false diagnoses as coverups; they, too, cremate the remains of starved children; and they, too, employ physicians, many of whom probably tell themselves that the children dying under their care would have died anyway, and in any case are useless eaters in a country challenged by scarce resources.

It should be clear; even if the existence of the "dying rooms" in Chinese orphanages were confirmed, it would not amount to the Holocaust, or even a semblance of it. Unlike Nazi Germany, China has not developed a systematic racial ideology, particularly one that requires all members of certain groups to be killed because of ethnic origin. Chinese leaders, as contemptuous of human rights as they have been, have not promulgated any such ideology; nor is it known that they have promulgated national or regional programs aimed at killing disabled children.

But if the report by Human Rights Watch is correct, it seems clear that the general circumstances in China, including the lack of individual human rights, have enabled at least some Chinese orphanages to engage secretly in practices that parallel some of the practices, particularly death by starvation,

that were carried out by Nazi Germany against disabled children and adults.

If the Human Rights Watch report can be verified by international inspections, the parallels between the Chinese orphanages and the Nazi programs to kill disabled children are alarming. These parallels remind us that human beings, including physicians and other caregivers, are extraordinarily vulnerable to inhuman acts and extraordinarily capable of justifying their behavior on what they see as rational grounds. And they remind us that countries in which democratic institutions are forcibly forbidden and human rights systematically quashed are ones in which human life becomes, quite simply, expendable.

The experience of the Holocaust, and the world's silence in response to it, have taught us that we must never shut our ears to reports of evil acts. We must investigate such reports and respond vigorously if they are confirmed. We have an obligation to do that—to ourselves, to the most defenseless of our fellow human beings, and to memory.

CHINA THREATENS TAIWAN

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, An editorial in the New York Times this morning reads "China Threatens Taiwan." My Taiwanese-American constituents are extremely concerned about this news. And so am I.

According to yesterday's New York Times, Beijing has redeployed forces from other parts of the country to the coastal areas facing Taiwan and set up new command structures for various kinds of military action against Taiwan. The article quotes a Chinese official as asserting that China could act militarily against Taiwan without fear of intervention by the United States because American leaders care more about Los Angeles than they do about Taiwan. This statement can be interpreted as an indirect threat by China to use nuclear weapons against the United States.

This past July and August, China already carried out a series of surface-to-surface ballistic missiles, live artillery, and joint air and sea forces combat exercises in the seas 80 miles off the coast of Taiwan. And China now vows to hold more rounds of military exercises. Allegedly, the People's Liberation Army has prepared plans for a missile attack against Taiwan consisting of one conventional missile strike a day for 30 days. These strikes will take place just after this March's Presidential elections. The first democratic and direct Presidential elections in Taiwan's history.

Indeed, China has threatened to use force against Taiwan under various scenarios, including the election of a President who does not support unification with China, and second, a declaration of independence, even if that declaration is the outcome of a democratic process such as a plebiscite or democratic elections.

The United States must reject military bullying from Beijing. Not only that; in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, any threat to the peace and security of Taiwan is of grave concern to the United States. The act explicitly states that the United States is obliged to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such

quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient defense capability. Article section 2(a)(5) of the act reads, and I quote, "It is the policy of the United States, to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character."

Peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits is in the political, security, and economic interest of the United States. United States interests are served by supporting democracy abroad. It is therefore necessary that the U.S. reaffirms its safety and security commitment to the people of Taiwan.

The U.S. should declare that any attempt by China to threaten the peace and security of Taiwan is a threat to peace and security in the Pacific and a matter of grave concern to the United States.

The United States should call upon the President of the United States to review the defense needs of Taiwan, under the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act, and act accordingly.

The United States should reaffirm that it is the right of the people of Taiwan to determine the future status of Taiwan without any interference from China.

GARABED "CHUCK" HAYTAIAN TO RECEIVE AWARD

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian on an award he will receive later this month. Mr. Haytaian, the recently retired speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, will be honored on January 27 with the 1995 Humanitarian of the Year Award from the Warren County chapter of the Arc. The Arc is an organization devoted to serving individuals with developmental disabilities and Speaker Haytaian is being honored in recognition of his long commitment to that cause. I have known Chuck Haytaian for many years and know that this honor is well-deserved. I am extremely pleased to serve as cochair of this event.

Speaker Haytaian's extensive work on behalf of people with developmental disabilities was shown recently in his support of the human services bond issue of 1994, passed under his leadership as speaker. This vital piece of State legislation provided \$160 million for the creation of new housing for those challenged by developmental disabilities, and upgrading of existing housing. This initiative benefited 4,000 people on waiting lists for residential services, including 60 people on an emergency list in Warren County alone. This assistance for Warren County is of particular importance to me, as the county is part of my congressional district as well as Speaker Haytaian's former legislative district.

Speaker Haytaian has been a longtime member of the Arc, supporting its policies, programs and fundraising. His involvement has helped attract others, who have served the organization in positions ranging from volunteers to board members.

This award is the latest recognition of Speaker Haytaian's lifetime of public service. Having served as an elected Warren County Freeholder, he spent 15 years in the New Jersey Assembly, rising through successively

higher leadership posts until becoming assembly speaker in 1992. Speaker Haytaian has retired from the legislature but will continue as chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, a role he took on in 1995 at the request of Gov. Christine Todd Whitman.

Prior to his 4-year term as speaker, Speaker Haytaian served as both minority leader and majority leader in the assembly. He began his political career as a member of the Warren County Board of Freeholders from 1976 to 1981, serving as Freeholder director in 1977 and 1980. He became chairman of the Warren County Republican Committee in 1990, served as a member of the reapportionment committee and was a delegate to the 1988 Republican National Convention. He was one of New Jersey's representatives to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Speaker Haytaian, of American heritage, is a national leader in Armenian-American affairs, participating in a number of Armenian cultural events each year, serving as a trustee of the Hovnanian Armenian School and as a director of the Armenian assembly. He is a trustee of Centenary College, a member of the honorary board of directors of Warren County Community College and a former chairman of the Warren County Cancer Society and the United Way campaign for Warren County.

A 1961 graduate of the University of Alabama, the New York City native is marketing director for Superior Graphics Inc. A wonderfully devoted family man, he is married to the former Joan Mardenly. The couple have two sons, David and Darrell, a daughter, Debra Haytaian Snyder, and a granddaughter, Nicole Corrine Snyder.

TRIBUTE TO GWYN GANDY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to extol the many milestones of Gwyn Gandy. Gwyn is the chief executive officer and president of G&G Insurance Brokerage Co., Inc., a full-service firm specializing in all forms of insurance. Gwyn is a 12-year veteran of the insurance industry and has the distinction of being the only African American female from New York to participate in the Democratic National Convention [DNC] which awarded a contract that provided for special events coverage as part of the DNC.

Gwyn's parents left the rural south and traveled to Brooklyn where she was raised as the oldest of six children. Financial necessity prompted Gwyn's entrepreneurial talents to shine through, as she became a very competent door-to-door saleswoman. She graduated from Franklin K. Lane High School at the age of 17. A marriage which ended in divorce produced three children, Kenneth, Sheree, and Kevin, each of whom has distinguished themselves academically and professionally.

Ms. Gandy is a graduate of Hunter College and the Fashion Institute of Technology. She is a staunch environmentalist and community activist. Gwyn serves as a member of the Bedford Stuyvesant YMCA Board of Managers, and has served on the trustee board of the First A.M.E. Zion Church in Brooklyn. I am

delighted to share her vast contributions to the community and America with my House colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF COACHELLA VALLEY, CA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, at a time in America, when many areas are experiencing an increase in juvenile crime, a society that is more violent than ever, when there is virtually no training for youngsters to prepare them for a productive adult life and the number of needy families and children is on the increase, there exists an organization in California that is doing their part to fight all of these social problems. It is the Boys and Girls Club of Coachella Valley.

On a recent visit to California, I had the opportunity to see firsthand the work that is being carried on by this fine organization. In addition to offering a full schedule of activities for children on a daily basis that includes athletics, homework assistance, fine arts, health education, community service, cooking instruction, and computer classes, I also witnessed the following very meaningful programs: A nutrition program where meals with substance are served on a daily basis to the children. The club also identifies needy families in the community through the churches and other social service organizations and distributes nourishing food to them. The club's nutrition program is operated in conjunction with a local food bank called FIND, Food In Need of Distribution. FIND serves 7,200 needy families weekly and distributes 3,200,000 pounds of food annually.

I also witnessed another program operated by the Boys and Girls Club called Building Horizons. How appropriate a name, as this program teaches high school students from five different high schools the skills necessary to pursue a career in the construction industry upon graduation. On-the-job training is created for the students by constructing two homes each school year. Through a partnership with a local city the homes are sold to low- and moderate-income families. This program is also run in cooperation with the local school districts and the building industry. So you can see where the Building Horizons program serves two purposes, one, to provide career opportunities for aspiring students in the construction field and much needed affordable housing in the Coachella Valley.

Finally, their criminal justice program accepts youngsters who are referred from the local police department who commit minor infractions. Successful solutions to the child's problem are found and the child is encouraged to get involved in Boys and Girls Club programs and with their professional staff, who are wonderful role models. Their counselor also works with young people who are trying to separate themselves from gang involvement.

The Boys and Girls Club of Coachella Valley does an incredible job with the children. As you can see, one of the things that they do extremely well is partnership with other agencies and organizations both private and public.

I congratulate my good friend Leo Wyler, who is one of the leaders in the Coachella Valley, for dealing with these problems as well as all of the other people in that area who are working so hard to make their young people successful, productive adults.

The future of America, in my view, depends on programs like these and the involvement of leaders in the community in making sure that we have productive alternatives for our young people. If we don't emulate programs like these, then the future of America as respects drugs, crimes, et cetera, will not be very bright.

Again, Mr. Speaker, my congratulations go out to all of those who support these programs, including my former colleagues Al McCandless and my good friend Leo Wyler.

\$100 WILL BUY \$1,615.00 WORTH OF FOOD

Hunger cannot be adequately described by numbers. But "numbers" tell the story of FIND's 1994 services to the needy families of eastern Riverside County:

Families served weekly	17,200
Volunteers	465
Annual volunteer hours	85,000
Value of volunteer hours at minimum wage	\$404,009
Pounds of food distributed annually	3,200,000
Annual operating costs (1994)	325,000

¹75 percent of the families served by FIND have monthly incomes of less than \$800.

If purchased at store, you would have spent \$5,250,000.

And we spent \$325,000. This is accomplished through the energy and time of our volunteers.

[From the Desert Sun, Nov. 27, 1995]

LEAVING THE GANG BEHIND

(By Lauralee Ortiz)

Armando is thinking like a typical teenager.

He plans to graduate next year and make some serious career plans.

The 16-year-old wants to join the U.S. Marines to become a tank specialist or a military police officer.

Every time Armando steps outside, he risks being shot at or beaten up by a gang member.

The Indio High School junior has been jumped twice already—once for wandering into rival territory; the second time, he said, the gangbangers thought he was somebody else.

These days, the youth is among more than a dozen with similar tales who are making an effort to separate from a life they describe as dangerous and frightening.

But, as one former gang member named Joe said, "It's a lot easier to get in than it is to get out. You can't just walk away."

If you do, he said, the people you thought were friends become enemies.

Joe tried to change his look with long hair and a beard in hope that he wouldn't be recognized by former rivals.

Armando said he is not and never has been a gang member.

Admittedly, he's surrounded by gangs, he knows gang members and, yes, he's been hanging with them since he was 12 years old.

Guilt by association?

Last year, he was expelled from a neighboring city school for his role in beating up a student trying to dissociate himself from the group.

In his defense, Armando said he was a bystander in the incident.

He said he transferred to the school earlier in the year to get away from problems at Indio High School.

Each Monday afternoon, Armando, Joe and other teens meet at the Boys & Girls Club of Indio to talk about the trials of gang involvement. They agreed to share their stories on the condition that no real names be used. They're afraid of reprisals.

During a typical meeting, they stroll in, shake hands with everyone in the room and plop down for an hour of honesty.

As threatening as their looks appear—some with freshly shaved heads donned what they described as the gang uniform, white T-shirts, dark work pants and Nikes—their words reveal the opposite.

These boys are scared.

"I look around the room and wonder how many of us are going to wind up dead, how many will be in prison," said Raymond, a 16-year-old fresh from Indio Juvenile Hall.

"Personally, it scares me," said Armando, who added that he now spends all his free time at the club on Date Avenue. "These guys are tough. And they think by shooting someone, it makes them the toughest."

What are they killing and dying for?

"Race, property, land, streets, neighborhoods, girlfriends," Armando said.

"Every day's a risk," said Joe, a 16-year-old Indio boy who has been in Juvenile Hall three times. "You could be driving to pick up a girl, and somebody shoots at you."

Or, he said, you might get it just for looking at somebody wrong.

A self-described "mean guy" before being exposed to the Boys & Girls Club, Joe gave animated descriptions of why he participated in gang activity.

Once, he said, he got into a battle with a white man who, he claimed, was "looking kind of crazy at me."

Another time, Joe said, he beat up an elderly white man who was coughing near the pay phone he was using. He said his friend "decked" the man's wife.

Joe said he felt bad about the second incident when he learned the man had cancer.

Exaggerated, perhaps, said program counselor Ron Houston. But, by the same token, such testimonials are evidence that everyone—regardless of race or gender—is at risk of gang violence.

"You never know exactly what motivates or drives them," said Houston, who was an Indio police officer for 17 years. "A lot of it is peer pressure. They commit these violent acts to be accepted."

Frightening for society, the number of gangs continue to grow, he said. During his early years on the police force, there were a few gangs in town.

"Now every section of town has its own," Houston said. Even worse, the members are being recruited at 11 and 12 years old.

"They're the scariest," he said. "They don't have any remorse. They'll do anything to impress the older members."

Houston and Program Director Tony Williams have become father figures to the teens, many of whom never had one. Houston said the body language of the teens—the light punches, arms around him, the kidding—lets him know a connection has been made.

"We take this seriously," said Williams, 29, who worked more than two years with some of the teens during their time at Juvenile Hall. "We are genuinely concerned about kids. We want them to know that once they walk in that door, there's somebody here who cares about them."

NORTH MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER OF THE YEAR, FELIX GUADARRAMA, HONORED

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Officer Felix Guadarrama has been selected by a committee of his peers to be the North Miami Police Department's Officer of the Year, 1995. I am certain you will agree with me that Officer Guadarrama is a fitting choice. His actions on the force since 1990 have distinguished him as an officer of valor.

During 1995, Officer Guadarrama received numerous commendations from his supervisors, the community, and other police agencies. Many noted his compassion, expertise, and judgment in handling chaotic situations. His superiors credit Guadarrama with saving the life of the victim of a violent attack.

In addition to his daily activities, Officer Guadarrama serves on the North Miami Police Honor Guard and is assigned to the motorcycle unit. He actively raises money for the Police Officers' Assistance Trust Fund and has represented the department in motorcycle escorts at local prestigious events like the recent Summit of the Americas.

Thank you, Officer Guadarrama for your bravery and diligence in the line of duty. You are certainly a credit to our community.

IN MEMORY OF CHRISTA McAULIFFE AND THE ENTIRE CREW OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE "CHALLENGER"

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of the crew of the space shuttle *Challenger*, and to recognize in particular, Christa Corrigan McAuliffe, one of Framingham State College's most distinguished graduates.

Ten years ago, on January 28, 1986, the *Challenger* disaster occurred and changed millions of lives instantly. For the families and friends of the astronauts, it meant incomprehensible loss. For young school children throughout the world, a dashing of hopes. But hope springs eternal.

We are fortunate in this country that our citizens respond so well to adversity. This national tragedy of a decade ago also served to spark the imagination of educators and students to develop a fitting tribute to our Nation's first teacher-astronaut.

In October 1994, Framingham State College opened the Christa Corrigan McAuliffe Center and the Challenger Learning Center, two innovative educational facilities. Inspired by the memory of the *Challenger* crew, the learning centers serve as a continuation of part of the *Challenger* mission: to motivate students to pursue math, science, and technology studies by providing them with exciting educational programs which use space exploration as a theme, and to energize teachers by providing new and interesting training.

In addition, Framingham State College is commemorating the 10th anniversary of the *Challenger* mission by sponsoring a program entitled "Christa's Teachers," a teachers' honor roll which pays tribute to Christa McAuliffe, America's teacher in space, by recognizing the best teachers in America.

Christa Corrigan McAuliffe and the *Challenger* crew were true American heroes. They have left an indelible mark on the fabric of our society, particularly in education; and their enduring legacy is the network of Challenger Centers throughout our Nation which links our students and teachers and captures the imaginations of millions.

SAMHSA REGULATION

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, the Food and Drug Administration and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], both of which are located in the Department of Health and Human Services, have proposed tobacco regulations. FDA has just begun its regulatory process by issuing proposed regulations last August, while SAMHSA's final regulations are set to take effect this February. SAMHSA's regulations implement the so-called Synar amendment, which Congress passed with bipartisan support in 1992 to address the problem of underage tobacco use.

The SAMHSA regulations are superior to FDA's more extreme approach. The SAMHSA regulations implement a clear congressional mandate. They will do a better job in a shorter time, with much less Federal involvement and much greater respect for the proper role of the States in our constitutional system.

The Synar amendment conditions substance abuse grant assistance to the States on their taking steps to reduce youth access to tobacco and directs SAMHSA to issue implementing regulations. Today every State prohibits the sale of tobacco products to minors and imposes penalties for violations. In fact, as a result of the Synar amendment, since 1992 some 30 States have taken additional legislative steps to reduce youth access to tobacco.

While the SAMHSA regulations were still pending within HHS, FDA—an agency with no jurisdiction over tobacco and no authorization from Congress to act on youth tobacco issues—published its own extreme proposal to regulate tobacco products as medical devices. FDA is engaged in a blatant attempt to circumvent Congress and override the States. FDA's rules would nullify or supplant dozens of State youth access laws, in favor of an extremist, one-size-fits-all regulatory straight-jacket imposed by Washington bureaucrats. FDA's proposed rules are an end-run around Congress and the States.

Mr. Speaker, in contrast to FDA's extreme proposal, SAMHSA's approach allows flexible responses by the States to reduce underage smoking. FDA's proposed regulations should be withdrawn in favor of SAMHSA's final regulations, which directly implement Congress's will show proper respect for the constitutional authority of the States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, after reflecting on the President's State of the Union Address Tuesday evening, I am deeply disturbed over the many contradictions in his speech. In one breath the President declared: "The era of big Government is over." And in the next he states: "But we cannot go back to the time when our citizens were left to fend for themselves."

The President is again trying to be all things to all people. But, he is being dishonest with the American people. The President knows the magnitude of our Government's financial crisis.

Mr. Speaker, he knows our Nation is nearly \$5 trillion in debt. He knows that Government subsidized programs and entitlements are draining our Nation's Treasury. And, he knows that to continue down this road leads us to moral and financial bankruptcy.

Yet, the President continues to try and please everyone. He continues to pander to every person and every group that has come to depend on a Government subsidy paid for by the American taxpayer. He continues to pander to his voting base for the 1996 Presidential campaign.

The elections of 1992 and 1994 were about change. The people of this Nation said "enough is enough." The people told Washington they were tired of big government. They told Washington they were tired of the Democrat's tax and spend policies.

Mr. Speaker, 1996 is another election year. And the President can read the polls. His State of the Union Address played to the people's desires and emotions. The President challenged Republicans in Congress to give him a balanced Federal budget, tax cuts for working Americans, welfare reform, educational scholarships, crime prevention programs. And the list goes on and on.

Well Republicans have already met the President's challenge. But he failed to tell the American people that in his State of the Union Address.

The President failed to tell the American people we gave him a balanced Federal budget—and he vetoed it.

The President failed to tell the American people we gave him a bill that cut taxes for all working Americans—and he vetoed it.

The President failed to tell the American people we gave him a bill to reform welfare as we know it—and he vetoed it.

The President failed to tell the American people we gave him a bill providing \$2 billion in new crime prevention programs—and he vetoed it.

And, the President failed to tell the American people we gave him a bill that increases Federal funding for education, Medicare, Medicaid, veterans and all the Federal programs that help people help themselves. The President failed to tell the American people he vetoed it.

Mr. Speaker, we did all of this and cut wasteful Federal spending and the Washington bureaucracy. We also did all this and returned the power and decisionmaking to individuals, families, and States.

The President failed to tell this to the American people in his address. Why? Because Bill Clinton believes in big government. Bill Clinton believes in Washington bureaucrats making decisions instead of the people.

The President was right when he said the era of big government is over. But the rest of his address was a last gasp for tax and spend big government. The American people rejected that philosophy in 1994 and we in Congress reject it now. We will not continue to pass on more and more financial obligations to our children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Clinton needs to be more honest with the American people. He needs to have a change of heart or we need to change President.

FAREWELL TO INDIA'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the very finest diplomats it has been my pleasure to work with during my tenure on the House International Relations Committee, India's Ambassador to the United States, Siddhartha Ray.

I worked closely with Siddhartha during my service as chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, and we have enjoyed a close friendship for the last 4 years.

During his years in Washington, Siddhartha worked tirelessly to improve Indo-United States relations, and to promote policies designed to reduce tensions between India and Pakistan. In both of these areas, he was enormously successful.

Ambassador Ray and his embassy effectively publicized the importance of the Indian market to American business. It was during Ambassador Ray's tenure that the United States Secretary of Commerce led a high level business delegation to India.

Ambassador Ray was equally effective in helping to curtail the South Asian arms race by effectively arguing against the administration's plan to transfer advanced fighter aircraft to Pakistan.

Siddhartha and his delightful wife Maya were an extraordinary team in Washington. They came to this post after distinguished careers in law and government. Siddhartha came to understand the workings of the U.S. Congress as only a former Member of Parliament could.

I join my colleagues in wishing Siddhartha and Maya Ray the very best of luck in their future endeavors, and we hope to see them back in Washington often.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH REILLY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to pay tribute to the young woman who is nearing the end of her tenure

as Miss Rhode Island. Elizabeth Reilly not only displays the poise, grace, and character that are often associated with participants in the Miss America contest, she has also made a significant contribution to the welfare of Rhode Island's children.

Elizabeth is a second grade teacher at West Broadway School in Providence. Her father is a teacher, and Elizabeth has long known that she, too, wanted to enter this critical field, in which she could work to help our youngest citizens.

Three years ago, while teaching at Sackett Street School in Providence, Elizabeth saw that many of her students did not have adequate clothing. This serious problem distracted the children and prevented them from focusing their energy on learning.

To address this troubling situation, Elizabeth established a clothing bank that collected donations of clothing and distributed them to children in need. Elizabeth's selection as Miss Rhode Island attracted additional attention and donations for the clothing bank, helping her to expand this vital service. Although Elizabeth's tenure as Miss Rhode Island is nearing its end, the clothing bank that she has created will continue to benefit Rhode Island children for many years to come.

On this floor, we often state that our Nation's citizens must reach out to each other in order to address the problems confronting our communities. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Elizabeth Reilly, whose work exemplifies the true spirit of community. I know the future holds a great deal more for Elizabeth Reilly, and I wish her all the best.

IN MEMORY OF LILLIAN VEGA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Lillian Vega, a remarkable woman whose lifelong commitment to her family, friends, and the Bronx contributed to the nourishment and strengthening of our community.

Today her memory will be honored by her family and friends at a meeting of Community Planning Board #9, in the Bronx.

Ms. Vega was born in Ponce, PR. When she was 15 years old, Ms. Vega and her family moved to New York. After completing high school, she married Cesar Rivera and had five children.

Ms. Vega started working as a secretary at the Hunts Point Community Corporation. Fifteen years of experience, dedication, and hard work led to her promotion to deputy director of the agency.

Ms. Vega's political career began at the Hubert H. Humphrey Democratic Club in the 1970's. She was the first Puerto Rican woman to become district leader and held this office for almost 20 years. Her co leaders included Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer, State Senator Efrain Gonzalez, and Councilman Rafael Castaneira Colon.

Ms. Vega also worked as a community liaison for Assemblyman Hector Diaz and, most recently, as Community Associate at Community Planning board #6.

Her active work in the community and her accomplishments led to numerous awards.

Among other organizations, Ms. Vega was a member of the Puerto Rican Day Parade Committee, Cruzada Civica Del Voto, Puerto Rican Civil Rights Association, Area Policy Board, Community Planning Board #9, Bronx County Democratic Committee, and the Bronx County Democratic Women.

Ms. Vega leaves a legacy of courage, faith, hope, responsibility, love, and commitment. She is survived by her five children, ten grandchildren and one great granddaughter.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying homage to the life of Lillian Vega, who still remains with us through the many people she served and touched.

HON. JAMES ZANGARI, A CARING
PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to pay tribute to an extraordinary individual, Hon. James Zangari, minority leader pro tem of the New Jersey State Assembly. A man, who for 20 years, has served the public with dedication and conscience. A gala tribute will be held in his honor on Friday, January 26, 1996 in Old Bridge, NJ.

Assemblyman Zangari's illustrious career in politics began almost 20 years ago. Born and raised in Newark, NJ, Assemblyman Zangari was elected as an Essex County freeholder in 1978. Shortly thereafter, he was elected assemblyman of the 28th legislative district. Since his election to the General Assembly, Assemblyman Zangari has authored more than 100 pieces of legislation. Assemblyman Zangari's legislative initiatives address many issues of great concern to the residents of New Jersey, including crime prevention, drug abuse, education, unemployment, senior citizens, and environmental consumer protection.

Through his experiences as an Essex County freeholder and executive director of Irvington's property maintenance department, Assemblyman Zangari has been able to bring expertise to his Assembly leadership position. Assemblyman Zangari is a man who takes great pride in representing the area where he grew up and truly cares about his constituents. For eight terms in the General Assembly, Assemblyman Zangari has fought hard for the issues that are important to him and his community.

While in the Assembly, Assemblyman Zangari served as a member of the Revenue, Finance and Appropriations Committee, the Subcommittee on Taxation, and the Labor and Transportation Committee, as well as many others. He was elected majority whip for the 1986-87 term and served as assistant minority leader in the 1988-89 term.

A man of extraordinary talents and a fighting spirit, James Zangari has been honored by various organizations. His many civic awards include distinctions from the New Jersey Education Association, the Essex County Education Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, Irvington, P.A.L.—Man of the Year, and Essex County PBA—Legislator of the Year.

I take great pleasure and honor in paying tribute to James Zangari. He is a man that has fought hard for issues of concern to all the citi-

zens of New Jersey. Please join me in honoring a remarkable individual.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR EDWARD
GALLAGHER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mayor Edward J. Gallagher of Old Tappan, NJ, on the occasion of his retirement. Mayor Gallagher served 16 years as mayor and 4 years as councilman. His many friends will honor him at a testimonial dinner January 21. Mayor Gallagher's 20-year contribution to municipal government has been exemplary. He will be missed.

Mayor Gallagher was sworn in as a member of the Old Tappan Borough Council in 1976 and promptly rose to key leadership positions in the borough government. He served in successive years as chairman of the council's committees on finance, public works and health, and police and civil defense. He was also chairman of the Old Tappan Golf Course Commission.

He became mayor in 1980 and held the post until January 1 of this year.

Mayor Gallagher's expertise was well recognized throughout the State. He was a president of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities and served on Governor Jim Florio's Municipal Issues Advisory Group, which was formed to help alleviate State fiscal problems related to municipalities. He was president of the Pascack Valley Mayors Association and a member of the Northern Valley Mayors Association and the Bergen County Republican Mayors Association. He was president of the Old Tappan Republican Club, a member of the advisory committee of the Bergen County Utilities Authority and Old Tappan's representative to the joint insurance fund.

The mayor's contribution to public service has gone beyond government office. He serves as a eucharistic minister at St. Pius X Church, and has been a trustee and treasurer of the Old Tappan Lions Club, a coach of the Old Tappan Little League and active with Old Tappan Boy Scout Troops 132.

A graduate of Pace University and of Stanford University's executive program, Mayor Gallagher is the retired financial vice president of E. Leitz, Inc., and president of Optometric Inc. of Houston.

Mayor Gallagher's long commitment to public service is well appreciated by the people of Old Tappan. I offer my congratulations on his dedicated career.

46TH REPUBLIC DAY FOR THE
WORLD'S LARGEST DEMOCRACY

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate India on the 46th anniversary of Republic Day.

For 46 years India has been showing the world that an extremely diverse democracy

can work. With over 52 major languages, 950 million people, in a country geographically much smaller than the United States, India has upheld the ideals of judicial review, multi-party elections, secular government, and a peaceful transfer of power.

For 46 years India has encouraged higher education and self reliance. Today India is one of the world's largest software manufacturers and has put rockets into space. Their entire domestic market has developed indigenously. Now India is considered one of the most important emerging markets in the world.

For more than 46 years Americans of Indian descent have been leaders in their communities. Indian-Americans represent one of the best educated, financially secure populations in the United States.

Now our two nations are beginning a new path. America has begun to look to other nations to do business. India has begun a remarkable economic liberalization process which has opened up one of the largest consumer markets in the world. United States companies are already the largest source of foreign investment in India and will continue to be a major provider of goods and services.

I congratulate India on their success as the world's largest democracy, and look forward to our two nations becoming ever closer in the future. I join with my colleagues here in wishing India continued good fortune for the future.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM M.
SCHREIBER OF INDIANA

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, once in a while strong partisans are strongly liked by both parties. It happens, I think, because even though partisan, such people are also public spirited enough to put our country first and are decent enough to care about the personal feelings of their opposite numbers.

Such a person was Bill Schreiber of Indiana whom cruel cancer took from us on January 11, 1996.

He was 52 and the father of a months-old baby boy, Will. The following shows the affection felt for him by Hoosiers who knew him, Democrat and Republican alike.

Our hearts go out to little Will and his mom, Connie. Bill Schreiber is irreplaceable.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Jan. 13, 1996]

WILLIAM M. SCHREIBER, 52, WAS STRATEGIST
FOR DEMOCRATS

William M. Schreiber, 52, a key strategist for the Indiana Democratic Party and an aide to Lt. Gov. Frank L. O'Bannon, died Jan. 11 in Community Hospital East.

Calling will be Tuesday from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the rotunda at the Statehouse, followed immediately by a memorial service.

Mr. Schreiber died of cancer which was discovered in October, six weeks after his wife, Connie Bainbridge Schreiber, gave birth to a son, William.

State Rep. John D. Gregg, D-Sandborn, a close friend, said Thursday: "He was probably the smartest Democratic politician, with a razor-sharp wit, to hit Indiana in the '70s and '80s and this decade."

Mr. Schreiber was the mastermind behind the election in 1990 of a majority of Democrats to the Indiana House of Representatives, ending 15 years of Republican control.

He had been an assistant to former Rep. Michael K. Phillips, D-Boonville, when Phillips was minority leader and speaker.

Mr. Schreiber also was expected to play a key role in O'Bannon's gubernatorial bid this year.

In 1968, he was treasurer of Robert F. Kennedy's presidential primary campaign in Indiana.

Mr. Schreiber was Marion County Democratic Party chairman from 1972 to 1976.

Although considered mainly a strategist in the party, Mr. Schreiber ran unsuccessfully for two political offices—for the nomination for secretary of state in 1974 and mayor of Indianapolis in 1975.

In 1976 he became a backer of presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, who stayed overnight in Mr. Schreiber's home during the campaign.

When Carter was elected president, he named Mr. Schreiber a commissioner for the International Boundary Commission, which oversees U.S.-Canada border affairs.

Mr. Schreiber also served as legislative assistant to Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr., D-Ind., from 1969 to 1973.

He was an adjunct professor of political science, an author and a political analyst and commentator, as well as a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

O'Bannon said Mr. Schreiber "has been a close friend and adviser in my office and we will miss him greatly."

"The good of the community came first," O'Bannon said, "and he could explain that in terms that could be partisan, but informative, but never abusive to a republican."

Gov. Evan Bayh said: "I was very saddened to hear of Bill's death. He was a fine, hard-working man, honest and dedicated to the public interest."

"At a time when there is a lot of skepticism about politicians, Bill was an honorable person who always tried to do what was right for the state. We need more of his type."

Former House Speaker Phillips said Mr. Schreiber was not only a close friend but "a real politician's politician."

"He loved politics and the governmental process."

"He was a student of government and politics, had a keen insight into what caused things to work, how to get things accomplished," Phillips added.

But Democrats were not the only ones close to Mr. Schreiber.

John Sweezy, Marion County Republican Party chairman, said he had known him since 1972, when Sweezy became the GOP chairman and Mr. Schreiber was the incoming Democratic chairman.

"He was a good friend," Sweezy said. "A fierce competitor, but a good friend."

"Fierce competitor" were the same words other Republicans used to describe him. Among them were House Speaker Paul S. Mannweiler, R-Indianapolis, and GOP strategist R. Mark Lubbers.

Lubbers, presidential campaign manager for U.S. Sen. Richard G. Lugar, matched political wits and quips with Mr. Schreiber for years on radio and television on the political insight program, *Indiana Week in Review*.

"I think he was one of the very best political minds of our time," Lubbers said. "Bill understood the nuts and bolts of how to get voters to the polls on Election Day. No matter how much politics changed with television, Bill never lost sight of the absolute core of democracy."

And in an era when professional politicians are reviled by many, Mr. Schreiber was proud of his profession.

"Bill had been doing this long enough that he stopped caring what people thought about him being a political guru," Lubbers said.

"He was satisfied he was doing something very, very important. He was absolutely one of the very best."

Memorial contributions may be made to the William Riley Schreiber Education Fund, P.O. Box 24253, Indianapolis, Ind. 46224.

Survivors include: wife Connie; sons Matthew, Benjamin, William; daughter Claire Aileen; parents Rudolph and Margaret Schreiber; brothers Robert, Richard, Matthias Schreiber; sister Nancy Hagist.

[From the Indianapolis News, Jan. 13, 1996]

WILLIAM M. SCHREIBER

William M. Schreiber was one of those unsung heroes who made the political system work.

Schreiber died this week at the age of 52, leaving a gap in Indiana Democratic Party circles.

His death is a loss not only to the campaign for governor of Lt. Gov. Frank O'Bannon, but also to other Democrats who had come to rely on his wisdom and counsel.

"He was one of the most civil-minded people I've met in government and politics," O'Bannon said. "The good of the community came first, and he could explain that in terms that could be partisan, but informative, but never abusive to a Republican."

Schreiber served Democrats in a number of capacities, as Marion County party chairman in the 1970s, as an aide to House Speaker Michael Phillips, then as an aide to O'Bannon.

"Bill understood the nuts and bolts of how to get voters to the polls on Election Day," noted Mark Lubbers, presidential campaign manager for Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind.

Schreiber had the kind of friendships across party lines that can keep two-party politics competitive, without getting nasty about it. "He was a good friend," said Republican county chairman John Sweezy. "A fierce competitor, but a good friend."

In a time when many people are mourning the loss of civility in political debate, Schreiber's example will be missed in Indiana, in both political parties. But his life and example remain a standard for those who continue in the political battles.

MEDICAID

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I got a letter from the director of the Office of Management and Budget yesterday that made me glad once again that the President vetoed the Republican budget reconciliation bill.

OMB tells me that my State of Colorado would lose more than \$1 billion under the Republican proposal to block grant Medicaid, as the reconciliation would have done.

Now, I think it's important to remember who the Republicans would have shortchanged under their Medicaid cuts—low-income families, elderly, and disabled. And they're still working on making this come true.

As OMB put it, the Republican reconciliation bill would have made extreme cuts in Medicaid. Colorado is just one example:

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, January 22, 1996.

Hon. PATRICIA SCHROEDER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHROEDER: Thank you for your letter to the President expressing your particular concern about the dev-

astating effects H.R. 2491 would have for the Medicaid program. The President asked me to respond on his behalf.

As he promised all along, the President vetoed H.R. 2491, the budget reconciliation bill adopted by the Republican majority. This bill would have balanced the budget on the backs of working families, while targeting a tax cut to those who are already the most well-off. It would have made extreme cuts in Medicare and Medicaid, and raised taxes on millions of working Americans.

The President has offered instead a detailed plan to balance the budget the right way. It balances the budget in 7 years while investing in education, the environment, and other priorities, protecting Medicare and Medicaid, and cutting taxes for middle-income Americans.

Your letter mentions a specific concern about reductions in Colorado's federal Medicaid funds for disproportionate share hospitals (DSH). I understand that Colorado would lose more than \$1 billion under the Republican proposal to block grant Medicaid. We are committed to maintaining the Medicaid program as a source of guaranteed coverage for disabled and low-income Americans and will work with you and your colleagues to ensure that our plan to reduce the growth in DSH payments is fair to all states.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. RIVLIN,
Director.

A TRIBUTE TO DAZELLE DEAN SIMPSON, M.D., ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as educator Geraldine Rickman stated, "Firsts are always difficult. We don't know that things can be done, that dreams can be fulfilled, that great accomplishments can be realized, until somebody takes that first step and shows the way." Indeed, Dr. Dazelle Dean Simpson did not just take that first step, she blazed a trail.

Certain endowments of temper and temperament can be attributed to Dr. Simpson's significant firsts. She attended Meharry medical School in Nashville, TN, the first medical school founded for the sole education of blacks. Her years there were marked by hard work and high intelligence, as evidenced by her selection as valedictorian of her M.D. class.

Excellence in education translated into outstanding achievements throughout her career. Dr. Simpson has devoted 47 years to practicing medicine. She has accomplished a ground-breaking collection of notable firsts, including being the first black pediatrician in Florida, the first to achieve specialist certification in her specialty and the first black president of the Greater Miami Pediatrics Society.

Child care and preventive medicine are areas of concern and commitment for Dr. Simpson. She was the first black pediatrician to conduct a children's clinic for the poor in Dade County. In fact, the Family Christian Association of America recently dedicated a new child development center in Buena Vista. "Before I came here," Dr. Simpson said, "a lot of people did not even know the word pediatrician, or why it was important to go to one." As

vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Miami Children's Hospital, she certainly has done a lot to change that.

Even with her busy practice, Dr. Simpson has found the energy and the time to advance the cause of medical education. She served as the national president of Meharry Medical College, and was elected Alumna of the Year in 1975 and 1995. She is a life member of the NAACP, attesting to several years of continuous service.

In addition to her professional success and community efforts, Dr. Simpson is a mother of three children and an active participant in her church. And although she is a very accomplished woman, she is modest and reluctant to call attention to her achievements. It is in this spirit that, on the occasion of her retirement, I would like to pay tribute to a role model, for all Americans, Dr. Dazelle Dean Simpson.

RECOGNITION OF FRANK PEDONE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Frank J. Pedone, executive vice president of the Bergen County—New Jersey—Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Pedone will be presented with the distinguished Eagle Scout Award January 19 at the council's Eagle recognition dinner. This is one of scouting's highest honors, presented to only 1,200 individuals nationwide. It is a fitting and well-deserved recognition of Mr. Pedone's many years of devoted dedication to scouting and to the young men for whom scouting helps build character and integrity.

The distinguished Eagle Scout Award was established in 1969 to acknowledge Eagle Scouts who have distinguished themselves in business, professions, or service to their country. Only Eagle Scouts who have earned the Eagle Scout Award a minimum of 25 years are eligible for nomination. The award is made by the National Court of Honor upon the recommendation of a committee of distinguished Eagle Scouts.

Among past recipients have been President Gerald Ford, astronaut James Lovell, and movie director Steven Spielberg.

Mr. Pedone, of Cliffside Park, NJ, achieved the rank of Eagle Scout in 1963 and has received many scouting awards since, including the Award of Merit, Silver Beaver, Vigil Honor, Silver Wreath, Distinguished Commissioner Award and Silver Antelope. He has served as a board member of the Bergen Council since 1988 and has held many leadership positions within the council. He also serves on the executive board of the Greater New York Council of the BSA, with which he has been active since 1972.

As president of Pedone & Associates Inc., an executive recruiting firm, Mr. Pedone has used his professional skills and contacts to bring numerous high ranking and talented executives into scouting service. He and those he has recruited—both as volunteers and for BSA staff positions—have helped tremendously with BSA fundraising and organization of scouting units and activities.

He was instrumental in establishment of the \$7 million Cub World facility built at Camp Alpine for Cub Scouts, among other projects.

Mr. Pedone's public service has not been limited to scouting. He has been active in the Catholic church, serving as Parish Council President, a district warden of the Knights of Columbus and chairman of a parish youth council. He has been president of three homeowners associations. He is a member of the New York University Fundraising Committee and has been cited by the New Jersey Assembly for his community service.

Mr. Pedone is a wonderful example of how a successful individual can give something back to his community. He has followed his scout's oath to do his best, to do his duty to God and country, and to help others at all times.

MARIA CHRISTINA ROSA, A DEDICATED COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Maria Christina Rosa, who is retiring as the president of the Puerto Rican Society of Elizabeth. An event will be held in her honor on Saturday in Union, NJ.

Ms. Rosa came to the United States from her native hometown of Tao Alto, Puerto Rico, in 1956. As a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico, Ms. Rosa attended Edison State College and worked at John E. Runnell's Hospital in Union as a patient services coordinator for 20 years. In 1979, she began working with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and for 16 years she has devoted herself to helping individuals fight for their civil rights.

Despite her very busy work load, Ms. Rosa is very active within the community. She has dedicated her time and efforts to improving our educational system by serving as a member or delegate in numerous city and statewide committees related to education. She served as secretary for the Advisory Committee for Bilingual Education in Elizabeth and until recently was one of the members of the Elizabeth Educational Foundation.

As president, for the past 6 years, of the Puerto Rican Society of Elizabeth, Inc., Ms. Rosa has been able to raise funds for educational scholarships. The various ethnic, historical, and cultural celebrations hosted by the Puerto Rican Society of Elizabeth have given the community an opportunity to experience the rich cultural heritage of Puerto Rico. She has also volunteered her time for a variety of social and community organizations such as the Puerto Rican State Wide Parade of New Jersey, the Puerto Rican Association of Professional Women, the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey, and the Elizabeth Borinquen Lions Club.

Her service and outstanding dedication to her work and to the citizenry have merited her appointments as commissioner of the Elizabeth Welfare Board, commissioner of the Union County Advisory Commission on the Status of Women, and commissioner of New Jersey State Equal Employment Opportunity Advisory Commission.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Maria Christina Rosa, an outstanding community leader and role model. I wish her the best

of luck on her retirement, may she always maintain that spirit of generosity and love that she has given to the public.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I enter the attached resolution, H.R. 791, from the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

H.R. No. 791

By: Representatives Bunn of the 74th, Heckstall of the 55th, Hembree of the 98th, Mueller of the 152nd, Brown of the 130th and others

A RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the American troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina urging President Clinton and the Congress to give the troops sufficient resources to ensure their well-being; and for other purposes.

Whereas, President Clinton has dispatched American troops to assist in supervising the fragile peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

Whereas, those American men and women along with their NATO counterparts are experiencing severe hardship and facing real personal danger in order to protect the former combatants and their respective civilian populations in that tragic region; and

Whereas, those brave men and women deserve not only our moral support but also the real material support necessary to ensure their safety in a hostile environment.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this body express their confidence that the American troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina will acquit themselves professionally and honorably, pledge their unreserved support for the American troops, and pray that their mission will bring a return of peace and prosperity to the citizens of the region.

Be it further resolved, That the members of this body urge the President and Congress to provide the United States contingent with the resources and support necessary to ensure the success of their mission and their early safe return home.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit appropriate copies of this resolution to President Clinton, the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and Senate, the majority leader of the Senate, and the Secretary of Defense.

TRIBUTE TO EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to the members of the eighth legislature of the Virgin Islands, with special recognition of Dr. Melvin Herbert Evans posthumously, the Governor of the Virgin Islands who signed this historic legislation into law.

The legislature of the Virgin Islands, in 1970 designated January 15, the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as a legal holiday, in the Virgin Islands. The legislation was proposed by the Committee of the Whole, which included senators John L. Maduro; Randall N. James, David Puritz; Earle B. Ottley; Augustin Doward; Louis P. Hestres; Horace A. Callwood; Alexander A. Farrelly; Santiago Garcia; David M. Hamilton; Arnold M. Golden; Frits E. Lawaets; Theovald E. Moorehead; Aureo Diaz Morales; and Percival H. Reese. It was received at the legislative desk February 2, 1970, reported, read in full and adopted February 2, 1970 transmitted to the Governor February 5, 1970 and approved February 16, 1970, to become effective in 1971.

This legislation became bill No. 4293 which states: It is most fitting and proper that the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. be set aside each year as a day to honor the memory of a leader who symbolized the freedom and faith of America. The life, works, and philosophy of Dr. King brings to Americans and Virgin Islanders the hope and dream that what he stood for will one day become a reality. All Virgin Islanders and particularly our youth, may take comfort and gain encouragement from the life of this great apostle of non-violence who sought through constructive measures justice and liberty for all mankind. We Virgin Islanders have long prided ourselves in having attained the liberty, justice, and brotherhood for which Martin Luther King gave his life. Therefore, let us annually, on January 15, commemorate Dr. King and examine our hearts to determine that we are honoring the dream and fulfilling the vision of brotherhood, justice, and individual liberty that gave true purpose to the life and works of Martin Luther King.

The passage of this legislation made the Virgin Islands the only place under the U.S. flag to legally celebrate the birthday of Dr. King, which also gives it historical significance. Mr. Speaker, on the 25th anniversary of the passage of this historic legislation by the eighth legislature of the Virgin Islands, I pay tribute to those individuals for their leadership and foresight. Because 13 years later in 1983, as outlined in Public Law 98-144, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday became a national holiday.

SUPPORT PEACE, DEMOCRACY,
AND JUSTICE FOR ALL OF TUR-
KEY'S CITIZENS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a resolution advocating a peaceful end to the conflict between the Turkish Government and Kurdish militants. The ongoing war undermines the very foundations of both the Turkish State and our bilateral relations and its persistence challenges the desires of the United States and Turkish Governments to establish a secure, long-term relationship. For the sake of the people of Turkey, the end of the conflict will strengthen Turkish democracy, help eliminate the scourge of terrorism, resuscitate a shaky economy and promote regional stability.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey is home to half of the world's 25 million Kurds and has experienced 28 Kurdish uprisings in the past century. Since 1984, more than 20,000 people have died in clashes among security forces, the Kurdistan Workers Party [PKK] and shadowy Moslem fundamentalist groups. In the past 3 years, security forces forcibly evacuated or destroyed more than 2,650 villages in southeast Turkey and displaced more than 3 million people. Villagers have been rounded up by security officials and subjected to beatings, mass arrests and intimidation. Death squads, believed connected to security forces and fundamentalists, have been responsible for hundreds of extrajudicial killings and disappearances. PKK fighters have also snuffed out the lives of innocent civilians. Each month there are reports of individuals killed in detention and torture remains widespread in cases involving political charges. Eight southwestern Turkish provinces are under a constant state of emergency authorizing local authorities to curb political and media activity.

Mr. Speaker, successive Turkish Governments have viewed the PKK solely as a terrorist phenomenon undermining its sovereignty and dividing the country along ethnic lines. The Government has dismissed as propaganda recent PKK statements renouncing violence and separatism and calling for peaceful and lasting political solutions. Turkey's Government has given the military free reign in responding to the PKK, and its heavy-handed approach has also stifled legitimate Kurdish political voices.

Mr. Speaker, in southeastern Turkey, citizens are often forced to choose between supporting the guerrillas and risking violent reprisal by Turkish security—or not helping and facing equally harsh PKK retribution. Locals believed to be sympathetic to Turkish authorities have been executed by the PKK. Eleven years of violence has polarized Turks and Kurds and threatens to rend Turkish society along ethnic lines. Kurds, resentful of military abuses, become more supportive of the PKK. Turks, angered by the costs and brutality of terrorism, become increasingly intolerant of the rights of Kurdish citizens.

Mr. Speaker, no one disputes Turkey's key role in preserving U.S. strategic, political and economic interests in a critical region. However, the inability of successive Turkish Governments to resolve the Kurdish crisis remains an obstacle to improved ties and enables persistent human rights problems to stunt Turkey's democratic development. The time has come for Turkey's true friends and supporters to call on all sides in the conflict to abandon violence and settle their differences peacefully, democratically and within the framework of the territorial unity of the Republic of Turkey. Following recent elections, Turkey's Government finds itself in a state of protracted paralysis. Observers believe that any new government is unlikely to offer substantially new approaches to the Kurdish issue because of prevailing nationalist sentiments and the possibility of new elections in the near future. Additionally, Turkey's military supports the war in southeast Turkey, although its approach has failed to do anything but foster local support for the PKK.

Mr. Speaker, I have learned from our experiences dealing with the PLO and Israel, the ANC and South Africa, and the IRA and Britain, that the longer it takes to begin reconciliation, the harder it becomes to look beyond

the bloodshed and suffering. Mr. Speaker, violence will not resolve this conflict. The time for dialog is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government has often been instrumental in promoting peace in troubled areas. So too should we demonstrate our commitment to encouraging the resolution of this destructive and bloody conflict. The resolution which I am introducing, along with Mr. STENY HOYER, ranking minority member of the Helsinki Commission, is an important first step in this direction. I would ask our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this resolution. I ask that the language of the resolution be printed in the RECORD at this time.

H. CON. RES. _____

Whereas armed conflict has existed in southeastern Turkey since 1984, and the entire region has been placed under a state of emergency since 1987;

Whereas the human toll of this conflict has been great, with the loss of more than 20,000 lives, the displacement of more than 3,000,000 civilians, and the destruction of more than 2,650 Kurdish villages;

Whereas free expression in Turkey is restricted by laws which criminalize non-violent expression, resulting in the incarceration of journalists, writers, academics, human rights activists, and others as political prisoners;

Whereas in the past 2 years, 13 Kurdish members of Turkey's parliament have been removed from office, jailed, or exiled for expressing political opinions or having alleged contacts with the illegal Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK);

Whereas Kurdish citizens of Turkey have been denied certain basic political and civil rights such as the right to full and free participation in political life, the right to be educated in their mother language, and the right to freely write and publish materials in the Kurdish language;

Whereas the conflict between Kurdish guerrillas and Turkish armed forces has spilled over Turkey's borders and threatens the stability of the region;

Whereas the escalating conflict poses grave threats to economic stability and the existing political order and prevents realization of full-fledged democracy;

Whereas international and local humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, have been denied access to southeastern Turkey;

Whereas terrorism poses a grave threat to human rights and violates international law;

Whereas Turkey's leaders have made commitments to building a democratic society and have made significant progress in realizing this goal;

Whereas the Government of Turkey has acceded to upholding international human rights agreements, including the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions, and the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, is an important strategic and economic partner of the United States;

Whereas long-term strategic and economic interests of the United States are jeopardized by the continuing conflict in Turkey;

Whereas after 11 years, Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) guerrilla leaders have offered to lay down their weapons;

Whereas a military solution to the Kurdish question in Turkey is not possible, and only a nonviolent political solution can bring peace, stability, full democracy, and prosperity to Turkey; and

Whereas such a solution must be sought and implemented within the framework of

the territorial unity of the Republic of Turkey: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government of Turkey should immediately release all political prisoners and lift restrictions on free expression and thereby enable all Turkish citizens, including those of Kurdish origin, to enjoy the political and cultural rights of peoples in all democratic countries;

(2) the President should take every opportunity to encourage the Government of Turkey to initiate steps to end the armed confrontation in that country;

(3) the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) should declare a cease-fire and restate support for resolution of the conflict through democratic means and within the framework of the territorial unity of the Republic of Turkey;

(4) the Government of Turkey should declare a cease-fire and reaffirm a foundation upon which its Republic is based: "Peace at home. Peace in the world";

(5) upon cessation of hostilities, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate humanitarian and monitoring organizations should be given access to southeastern Turkey;

(6) the Government of Turkey should take steps to further reduce the potential for future confrontation, including—

(A) allowing all political parties committed to nonviolence to participate in Turkish political life;

(B) repealing the state of emergency in southeastern Turkey;

(C) dismantling the paramilitary "village guard" system;

(D) lifting all constraints on the dissemination in the Kurdish language of television and radio broadcasts, print, music, and other media;

(E) allowing schools to offer instructions in the Kurdish language; and

(F) establishing consultative mechanisms to defuse sources of conflict and propose strategies to resolve current crisis in southeastern Turkey; and

(7) the President should support providing technical assistance to carry out paragraphs (1) through (6).

SAMSHA REGULATIONS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor last August to express my opposition to Food and Drug Administration [FDA] Commissioner David Kessler's unilateral move to regulate tobacco products.

I said that I supported the President's goal in reducing underage use of tobacco products, but the answer was not FDA regulation. Thirteen Federal agencies already regulate tobacco.

I remarked that Congress had already spoken on the matter of youth access to tobacco products by passing the Synar amendment to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. I encouraged the President to direct the Health and Human Services [HHS] to release the final SAMHSA regulations so the will of Congress can proceed.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today—6 months later—to express my support for the

final SAMHSA regulations. Now everyone can join hands and work together toward a common goal.

The actions called for in the regulations are the most immediate and effective way to make positive gains in reducing youth access to tobacco products. The regulations recognize that the individual States—all of which have laws on the books which prohibit minors from purchasing tobacco products—are better equipped to enforce these laws than the Federal Government.

Under the regulations, States are required to enforce their laws preventing the sale of tobacco to minors in a manner that is at least 80-percent effective. States will have to conduct annual random, unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with the law. In addition, each State will be required to submit an annual report detailing its activities and its overall success.

Mr. Speaker, the issue here is not whether juvenile use of tobacco products should be curbed. Everyone agrees it must be. Rather, the question is how best can we make immediate and effective advances. Commissioner Kessler's unilateral attempt to create jurisdiction is not the answer. Over 3 years ago, Congress overwhelmingly asserted its commitment to prohibiting minors from purchasing tobacco products. Finally, Mr. Speaker, we now have the ability to start down the road of progress.

INDIA REPUBLIC DAY: A CELEBRATION OF 46 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, January 26, is a date of enormous significance for all the people of India, and for the many sons and daughters of India living in the United States and around the world. January 26 marks the celebration of Republic Day, a national holiday that holds the same significance for Indians as the Fourth of July does for Americans.

On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic. The country adopted a Constitution which enshrined the principles of democracy and secularism. At that time, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the nation's first President. Since then, despite the challenges of sustaining economic development while reconciling her many ethnic, religious and linguistic communities, India has stuck to the path of free and fair elections, a multi-party political system and the orderly transfer of power from one government to its successor.

Since many Americans may be unfamiliar with the anniversary that the people of India celebrate tomorrow, I would like to draw particular attention to the similarities and shared values of the United States and India. The framers of the Indian Constitution drew inspiration from our own Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Both of our countries are former British colonies that gained their freedom after a long and difficult struggle. English continues to be an important language of commerce in India, while the principles of common law continues to shape the nation's judicial system. Many Americans almost instinctively saw in Ma-

hatma Gandhi a reflection of values that our country holds dear. During this month when we celebrate the birthday of one of America's greatest heroes, Martin Luther King, Jr., we should remember that Dr. King derived many of his ideas of non-violent resistance to injustice from the teachings, actions and self-sacrifice of Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that United States-India relations are continuing their trend toward greater cooperation and partnership on many key issues. Last year was marked by an unprecedented flurry of visits—in both directions—from leading government and private sector officials from both countries. Three United States Cabinet Secretaries travelled to India during 1995, and major contracts valued in the billions of dollars were concluded. In my capacity as cochairman of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, I am proud that our bipartisan Congressional Member Organization has been able to host forums for Members of Congress to hear from these distinguished Indian leaders, including Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, opposition leaders and the heads of major firms and trade organizations. In 1996, I hope we in Congress will continue to make it a high priority to continue this momentum and move it forward. The steady improvement in United States-India relations will benefit the people of both of our countries.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that Republic Day will be celebrated by the one million Asian Indians here in America, a community of hard-working, family-oriented people who have contributed greatly to their new country while maintaining pride and devotion to their motherland.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Republic Day 1996 marks one of the final events to be presided over by Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray. After more than 3 years of representing his country in Washington, Ambassador Ray is returning home and returning to the political fray in this year's parliamentary elections. I would like to take this opportunity to wish a fond farewell to the Ambassador and his wife Maya Ray, herself a barrister, former Member of Parliament and an effective representative for her country before the international community.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me, an elected Representative of the oldest continuous democratic republic on Earth, to pay tribute to the world's most populous democracy on the occasion of their great national day.

IN MEMORY OF AMBER HAGERMAN

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to apprise my colleagues of a tragic incident which recently occurred in my congressional district.

Earlier this month, Amber Hagerman, a 9-year-old girl from Arlington, was kidnapped and murdered. The autopsy has not yet been completed; however, it is likely that Amber was sexually assaulted.

The crime has sparked national outrage over the brutality of the incident. Amber was

kidnaped from the parking lot of a vacant shopping center on January 13. For a week, volunteers and police searched the city of Arlington hoping that they would find her safe and sound. Her body was found almost a week later on January 17. The authorities are still searching for her killer.

Arlington citizens, deeply disturbed by the incident, have held numerous community meetings and are urging passage of more State and Federal laws to strengthen prosecution of sex offenders.

I share the concerns of my constituents and agree that there is an urgent need to toughen the sentences for sex offenders.

I urge my colleagues to support legislation addressing these types of crimes. It is high time that we lock up these repeat sex offenders and throw away the key. Stricter sentencing laws can prevent sex offenses and protect our citizens from such heinous crimes.

J. KENNETH BLACKWELL AND
STEVE ENTIN, TWO TREASURES
IN MY DISTRICT

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, the Cincinnati district that I am privileged to represent has an abundance of treasures. One of them is a good friend and former colleague of mine from our days together on the Cincinnati City Council, J. Kenneth Blackwell. After leaving the council, Ken went on to serve as Assistant Secretary for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and then as ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Conference in Geneva during the Bush administration. He recently became the first African-American ever elected statewide in Ohio and now serves as State treasurer. He also serves as a member of the National Commission on Economic Growth and Tax Reform, which last week issued its much heralded recommendations for a new Federal tax system. Goodness knows, the present Internal Revenue System is an atrocious mess in need of complete overhaul.

I was privileged this last Martin Luther King Day to attend the Cincinnati ceremony in which Ken and his distinguished wife Rosa were presented the prestigious Dreamkeepers Award. Today, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a November 15 speech delivered by my friend, Ken Blackwell, at Ashland University's Ashbrook Center for Public Affairs (established in honor of the late, legendary Ohio Congressman John M. Ashbrook). Additionally, I'd like to include an article written by Mr. Blackwell and Steve Entin, resident scholar at the Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation, published in the January 18 edition of the Cincinnati Post.

The speech and article follow:

DEVOLUTION—REVOLUTION IN THE THIRD
CENTURY

(By J. Kenneth Blackwell, Treasurer of State
of Ohio)

For baseball fans in our home state, 1995 was a remarkable year. It was when Ohio became the third state to have two teams involved in major league post-season play in

the same year. It is regrettable that Georgia's only team killed the Ohio I-71 World Series by knocking out the southern end, and that it then compounded its inconsiderate behavior by depriving the northern end of the championship. Still, for Ohioans, it was the greatest baseball year ever. Until next year.

The Season was still in full swing when I began thinking about what I would say here today. Perhaps that is why a baseball story from the sixties came to mind. Even for non-fans, the name Frank Robinson should ring bells. My first paying job was selling peanuts at old Crosley Field, and one of that job's most important fringe benefits was watching Frank Robinson play ball. Frank was a more than adequate defensive player in the outfield and at first base, but he is remembered because he was an offensive dynamo. He hit for average and he hit with power. He made all-star teams in both the National and American Leagues, he played in World Series for teams in both leagues, and he was voted MVP in both leagues. Frank became the first African American hired to manage a major league team. He also had the dubious distinction of becoming the first one fired. He was one of two players in what some people consider the worst baseball trade ever made. Reds management called him old-at-thirty and traded him to Baltimore for Milt Pappas, which had the unfortunate side effect of laying a bad Trivial Pursuit rap on a very good pitcher.

The story, which I confess may be apocryphal, takes place after Frank became a Baltimore Oriole. It is the bottom of the ninth. The Orioles are down by one run, but the bases are loaded, and Robinson is coming to bat. The crowd is going wild. You can cut the tension with a knife.

Earl Weaver, the legendary Manager of the Orioles, looks over at Frank in the on-deck circle. He must see visions of grand slam dancing in Frank's eyes. Weaver crooks his finger to beckon Frank over. He puts his face in Frank's face. In a low, deadly tone-of-voice, Weaver says, "Listen up, Mr. All-Star! Not too hard, and not too soft! Just la-de-da!"

Frank smiles at his manager. He nods. He goes to the plate, and he lays that beautiful grooved swing of his on the first pitch. He hits a frozen-rope single to center and drives in the tying and winning runs.

"Not too hard, and not too soft! Just la-de-da . . . !

That is what we must learn to do with our government as we enter our third century of nationhood. We are a nation of home run hitters. We have a two hundred year history of swinging from our heels. More often than any nation in history, we have hit home runs, but all too often these days, we strike out.

Especially at the federal level, we have forgotten that our national game is baseball, not sumo wrestling. We have considered it acceptable to weigh five hundred pounds as long as we stayed strong. It is time now for us to get back in shape. It is time for us to learn to be disciplined at the plate. We have to make our government not too hard and not too soft, not too fat and not too lean, not too big and not too small . . . just la-de-da . . .

This will not be easy for us because imbedded in our national character, indeed, imbedded in our language, is the idea that bigger is better and smaller is worse. Expansion is good. Shrinkage is bad.

Generous people are big people. Selfish people are small.

Successful companies are green and growing. Unsuccessful companies are contracting and dying.

Not until we are talking about diets or tumors do we arrive at the idea that becoming

larger can be unhealthy and becoming smaller can be beneficial, yet that is exactly the thinking we must apply to our government if we are to return national growth to the places where we want growth.

I submit that we want growth in personal opportunity. We want growth in personal freedom. And for Americans to have more personal opportunity and more personal freedom, we have to reduce the intrusion of government into our lives at all levels, but especially at the federal level.

Today our most conspicuous area of national growth is in the national debt. Some people think that our nation has been in hock from the time we fought the Revolutionary War on borrowed money, but this is not so. It is true that we entered the nineteenth century with a debt of almost one hundred million dollars, about fifteen dollars per capita in the money of that time. This would be roughly one hundred fifty dollars in today's money. The debt went up to finance Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase, but it was then steadily worked down under James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. In 1832, Andrew Jackson was elected President, and, believe it or not, toward the end of the first term of the first modern Democrat, thanks to rapid economic growth and prudent fiscal management, the debt was eliminated. Our political landscape today would have a very different look if Jackson's Democratic successors had been equally tightfisted.

Through our first century and a half, the national debt reached its highest levels as a consequence of wars, and it was always paid down between wars. Expressed in terms of Gross National Product, the debt was close to half of GNP coming out of the Revolutionary War. From zero in 1835 and 1836, it went over twenty-five percent of GNP in the aftermath of the Civil War, and again after World War One. It reached its all-time high, about one and a quarter times GNP, following World War Two. It came down in the sixties and seventies, but its low then was still higher than the highs following the previous century's wars. And from about a third of GNP in 1980, the debt has soared to more than half of GNP today.

What has caused this growth where we do not want growth? Well, it is not low taxes. Total tax revenues have more than doubled since 1980. Taxes now consume more than forty percent of the income of the average American family. Taxes cost that family more than food and clothing and shelter combined. Taxation at the state and local levels in most parts of the country is relatively restrained. The lion's share of the American family's confiscatory tax burden goes to the federal level.

Our federal government is a five hundred pound baseball player. There is no meal of tax dollars large enough that it will not wolf it down and growl for more. We have to get the monster on a diet before it kills itself and us with it.

The first steps in curbing the federal appetite for our money have just been taken by both houses of Congress in passing budget bills which will eliminate the deficit in seven years. Differences between the bills will soon be worked out in conference committee, but there is no assurance that they will go into effect in the form they are passed because of a threatened veto.

There is a straight forward solution to this kind of obstacle to balanced budgets and ultimate elimination of the national debt. It is the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Forty-nine of our fifty states had balanced budgets last year. Forty-eight of those have balanced budget requirements in their constitutions. There is no doubt that some members of all of those legislatures

could, and would, have found ways to spend more tax money than their states took in, but they did not because they could not. We need the same discipline at the federal level.

If the subject were not so serious and the need for the amendment so clear, the arguments of its opponents last year would have been funny. They remind me of a wonderful song in an album made some years ago by Harry Belafonte and Odetta. Odetta tells Harry, her husband in the song, to fetch some water. He can't fetch the water because the bucket has a hole in it. She makes a series of suggestions for solving the problem. He has a new objection to every suggestion. Toward the end of the song, she tells him to use a straw to mend the hole. He cannot use a straw because it is dry. She tells him to wet the straw. He cannot do that because he has no water. She tells him to fetch some water, and that brings him full circle. He cannot fetch water because the bucket has a hole in it.

The opponents of the balanced budget amendment came up with an array of arm-waving objections to it, some on lofty, if somewhat vague, constitutional principles, but the bottom line is one reason is as good as another when you do not want to do something. If only one Senate opponent changes his or her mind during the session, the amendment may yet pass during this session, but if that does not happen, the American people will surely change the composition of the next Congress to pass it. And if that prediction is correct, I have to believe that the legislatures of three-fourths of the states will hear the message clearly enough to make it happen in short order.

Requiring the Congress and the President to go on the line for the taxes necessary to support their spending will help immensely in reducing the federal appetite for our money, but in my judgment we need action which goes beyond that.

Ten states now require a super-majority in their legislatures to increase taxes. I am a strong advocate of this form of taxpayer protection, and I believe that Ohio will soon join the ten states which have it in place.

The super-majority idea should be applied at the federal level. Opponents say it is somehow anti-democratic to require more than a simple majority to raise taxes. They apparently think it is all right to require a two-thirds majority when the subject is amending the constitution, or going to war, or impeaching a president, but such a requirement is not all right when the subject is taking the property of one citizen to give to another. It would be interesting to see what the result would be if this question were put to a national referendum. I have a hunch it would pass by a super-majority.

The third area of taxation which belongs in the federal government's diet is the tax code. All of us know it is a mess, but just how much a mess strains belief.

In 1950, the tax code had one hundred and three sections. It now has one thousand five hundred and sixty-four sections.

In the past forty years, Congress has on average changed the tax code every one point three years.

Since the last major overhaul in 1986, there have been four thousand changes in the tax code.

There are seventeen thousand pages of Internal Revenue Service rules.

Each year, the IRS prints eight billion pages of tax forms.

Americans spend five point four billion hours filling them out.

Individuals and corporations spend, or should I say waste, in excess of two hundred and fifty billion dollars worth of time per year to pay their taxes.

I believe that the time is right to simplify the federal tax system to the point that we

can reduce Form 1099 to a postcard and virtually eliminate the Internal Revenue Service.

I am serving on a National Commission to reshape the tax code for Senator Dole and Speaker Gingrich. Our mission is a major overhaul, not an academic review. I cannot discuss the deliberations of the Commission at this point in our work, but I can discuss some ideas I believe have merit as we move toward a better system.

I have a strong personal bias toward systems which encourage savings and investment. I would prefer a system which would tax consumption instead of income, but for solid, practical reasons, mostly rooted in the inseparability of our national economy from the global economy, I think we need to continue to rely on the basic structure of an income tax.

We can and must vastly simplify our income tax. The starting point is a single-rate tax at about twenty percent of income. I favor a substantial exclusion from paying this tax, perhaps thirty thousand dollars for a family of four. This structure passes the tests of fairness and progressivity. As incomes go up, the percent taxes represent of total income go up, though in no case will they reach the single-rate because the initial exclusion will not be subject to recapture. We can eliminate the marriage penalty by setting the exclusion for a single taxpayer at one-half the level of a married couple filing jointly. By setting the exclusion well above the poverty level, we will also eliminate the disincentive of today's tax structure to poor families working their way off welfare.

I favor retaining three deductions from gross income.

One is mortgage interest. This helps young wage-earners achieve home ownership without having to wait through a lifetime of wealth-building. I realize that this amounts to accomplishing a social objective through the tax code, but I believe the benefits to families and neighborhoods make it worth this exception to theoretical purity.

The second is money placed by individuals in savings toward retirement. We can tax that money as it comes out of savings, but while it is saved, we should let it grow. And the effect of exempting savings is to turn an income tax into a consumption tax without the complexity or wrenching transition that would be involved in moving to a national Value Added Tax or sales tax.

The third deduction is charity. As we move to replace governmental largesse with private initiatives, we need to stay away from tax disincentives.

We should apply the same single-rate to individuals and to corporations. Doing so eliminates the historical incentives to move in or out of incorporation. We should apply the same single-rate to capital gains as to income. This will eliminate a ton of IRS rules designed only to distinguish between the ways people make money.

At the corporate level, we should treat dividend payments the same way we treat interest expense. This will eliminate the bias of the current system for debt over equity.

These, then, are the key elements at the intake end of our federal diet: one, a balanced budget amendment to compel our government to live within its means; two, a super-majority tax increase requirement to compel government to look first to its spending habits to balance its budget; and three, a clean, simple, fair system of taxation to restore incentives to work, save and invest.

The next question is what we do at the outgo end.

The answer is devolution. The answer is governmental change which is faithful to the principle of subsidiarity. The answer is change which reverses the upward flow of

money and power and sends it back to levels of government which are closer to the people governed.

The modern centralized welfare state—and like it or not, we are living in one—is built on a foundation of three wrong ideas.

The first is that government can do a better job with our economy than the market. Wrong.

The second is that bureaucrats can make better decisions about what is good for families than the families themselves. Wrong, wrong.

The third is that the work ethic is outdated, and that we can have a healthy society which has disconnected effort from return. Wrong, wrong, wrong.

We must reawaken our recognition of the fact that in most domestic matters, the states can perform more effectively and efficiently than the federal government. Our founders knew this. Senator Dole and Congressman Bob Dornan have repeatedly reminded their audiences of the tenth amendment to the constitution, the amendment which has been honored in the breach for most of the twentieth century. It reads, in one powerful sentence, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

It does not stop there. In most domestic matters, cities and counties can perform more effectively and efficiently than the states.

In many domestic matters, neighborhoods can perform more effectively and efficiently than cities and counties.

And in matters having to do with what to do with their money, families can perform more effectively and efficiently than any level of government. Colin Powell says it very well in his autobiography: "Every tax dollar taken away from a consumer or a business is a dollar that will be spent less efficiently than if left in private hands."

We are only just beginning to apply this thinking at the federal level, but successful state and local models are out there to show what can be done. One standout example is Indianapolis where Mayor Stephen Goldsmith reduced the size of city government, law enforcement functions not included, by an astonishing thirty-eight percent in three years. What he did was to systematically review city functions one by one using a team of entrepreneurs which he called the Service, Efficiency and Lower Taxes for Indianapolis Commission, SELTIC for short. The recommendations from SELTIC alone helped him trim \$100 million from the city budget.

Indianapolis opened the operation and management of the city's waste-water treatment plants to competitive bidding. The winning bid improved water treatment and cut costs by forty-four percent.

Trash collection was opened to competitive bidding. The cost of trash collection has dropped from eighty-five dollars per household to sixty-eight dollars.

Competitive bidding cut street repair costs by twenty-five percent.

Microfilming public records was privatized for an annual cost reduction of sixty-three percent.

What do the people of Indianapolis think of all this? They answered that question last week by reelecting Mayor Goldsmith in a landslide. And if the Republican elected President in 1996 continues the work begun in this session of Congress and applies the Indianapolis approach, we can look for a landslide reelection in 2000.

The principle of subsidiarity can help us deal with two of our most intractable national problems, what to do about Social Security and Medicare.

The cynicism of our young people toward Social Security is a matter of real concern. A recent poll of 1600 Americans between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five showed that more of them expected to see a UFO in their lifetime than a social security check.

I was in Santiago, Chile last week to review what has been done there over the past fifteen years with their Social Security system. In 1980, their approach looked a lot like ours, a system of transfer payments featuring high withholding taxes and an endless, futile struggle to keep benefits up with inflation. In 1981 the government offered workers their choice of staying in the old system or moving to a new system in which a mandatory ten percent of wages are automatically invested in an individual investment account, with an option to add as much as ten percent voluntarily. The worker chooses one of several private Pension Fund Administration companies to invest the account. These AFP's are like mutual funds, putting money in stocks, bonds and government debt. Workers are free to move from one AFP to another, so there is competition among companies to provide higher returns and better service. About one-fourth of the Chilean work-force signed up for the new system in the first month, and more than ninety percent are now in it. The results have been phenomenal. More than half of Chile's retirees have done so well that they have taken early retirement.

I believe a lot of Americans would choose a system like this over Social Security or UFO's. The thirty-eight million beneficiaries of the current system and the number of workers in their forties, fifties and sixties who cannot have a full working career under a savings plan present transition problems as we change systems. We cannot break faith with these people, but we do not need to. The problems are formidable, but they are surmountable so long as we fund the transition through reduced governmental spending in other areas, not future borrowing.

A conceptually similar idea is emerging to deal with Medicare. The idea is medical savings accounts. In these, individuals would be able to put an amount like three thousand dollars into a tax-free account. The money could come either from the employer or the employee. Some form of catastrophe insurance would cover expenses beyond this first three thousand, but the effect would be to put individuals in charge of expenditures for routine care, medication, eyeglasses and the like. This would bring most health care expenditures under the control of the marketplace, with all the attendant benefits of competition and price comparison.

This, then, is the shape of the revolution which can see us safely through our third and fourth centuries of nationhood.

Devolution to give us a lean, responsive government with the power and the money where it belongs, closest to the people. Not too big and not too small. Just la-de-da.

A NEW TAX SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
(By J. Kenneth Blackwell and Steve Entin)

The National Commission on Economic Growth and Tax Reform has just issued its recommendations for a new tax system for the 21st century. The Commission wants to scrap the current tax system, with its biases against saving and growth and its complicated rules that give favors to some taxpayers and impose penalties and uncertainties on most of the population. In its place, the Commission favors a similar, fairer system that will reward thrift and hard work, raise employment, and lift family incomes.

The Commission would like the new tax system to have a generous exempt amount, high enough to enable lower income families and individuals to take care of their basics

needs and get an economic head start before the federal government takes a part of their income. The exempt amount should not be so high, however, that too great a share of the population becomes insensitive to the cost of government.

Above the exempt amount, the Commission favors a single low tax rate that would treat all citizens equally before the law. Income is a measure of what one contributes to the economy through work, saving, and investment. Anyone contributing to the economy by producing additional goods and services should be equally rewarded. A single rate system allows that.

The current system of graduated tax rates slaps increasing tax penalties on people the more that they add to the economy. It punishes people who take the time to get an education and earn higher income over a shorter working life. It punishes people who take the risk to start their own businesses in hopes of a greater income. It punishes people the more that they save and invest. These penalties hurt not only the individuals who pay the higher rates, but all the people they might employ or who might work at higher wages with the plant and equipment that more saving would make possible.

The Commission favors extending the deduction of payroll taxes, now allowed only for employers, to employees as well. The object is to increase employment and to reduce the burden of the payroll tax on the incomes of middle income workers.

Savers and investors are treated very badly under the current tax system, unless they have access to a very good pension plan. People pay tax when they earn their income. If they use the after-tax income for consumption, there is generally no further federal tax. If they buy a bond, there is tax on the interest. If they buy stock, there is corporate tax on the earnings, individual tax on the dividends, and capital gains tax if the earnings are reinvested and the share price rises. If they buy a machine for their business, complex depreciation schedules result in understated costs and over-stated taxable income. There is an estate tax if the saver doesn't live to spend the money. Current law is clearly biased against saving and investment.

The Commission would end these biases. It would let savers defer tax on their saving until they withdraw it for consumption, as in a pension; if saving is not deductible, the returns should not be taxed, as with tax exempt bonds. Either approach would put saving on the same basis as income used for consumption, and would let people save more easily for a home, an education, or retirement. An individual saving \$1,000 per year from age 20 onward could build a retirement nest egg of more than \$400,000, compared to about \$250,000 under current law, providing a 60% increase in retirement income and security.

The Commission would end the estate tax and the double taxation of businesses and their shareholders. It favors deducting investment in full when the outlay is made, instead of stringing the write-off out over years or decades, as under current law, losing value and depressing investment and employment.

What would such a tax system do for the average family? Professor Dale Jorgenson of Harvard University told the Commission that a tax system that ended the biases against saving and investment would lift the level of output and income in the economy by between 15 and 20 percent within a few years. Investment, productivity, wages, and employment would all rise. Gains of that size would rise the yearly income of a typical working family by between \$4,000 to \$6,000, and by more if they are savers.

Some people worry that setting the system right will cost the Treasury revenue. But the current tax code is costing the economy and everyone in it a fortune in lost income. That lost income, and the added taxes that would be paid on it, must be factored into the calculation. That, and a modicum of federal spending restraint, could make a growth-friendly tax system a reality. There is no reason not to scrap the current tax system and set things right. Everyone would be a winner.

IN HONOR OF THE 46TH ANNIVERSARY OF

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Indian-American community and the people of India, celebrating the 46th anniversary of India's Republic Day. Throughout the United States, members of the Indian-American community will hold festivities to mark this occasion.

On January 26, 1950, the Indian Constitution became law and the day was named Republic Day. This document symbolizes the principles of democracy and secularism, which India cherishes. Its author, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, was influenced greatly by the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Since India became a republic, it has continued to hold free and fair elections, to support a multiparty political system and to transfer power peacefully.

The relationship between the United States and India is still unfolding. The United States and India share many similarities. Both of our countries are former British colonies. English is a vital language of communication throughout India. Democracy continues to thrive in both places. The Indian judiciary system is based on English common law. In addition, India is proceeding with its economic reforms to develop a vibrant market economy.

India still faces the challenges of achieving economic development while ensuring harmony between its many ethnic, religious, and linguistic communities. In spite of these obstacles, India has strengthened its democratic institutions by harnessing the potential of its multireligious, multiethnic and multilingual citizenry.

Bilateral trade between the United States and India is flourishing. The activities of American companies have made the United States India's leading trade partner. Recently, a consortium of American companies, led by the Enron Corp., successfully renegotiated a deal to complete a \$2.5 billion power plant in the state of Maharashtra. United States companies are positioned to fill India's appetite for services and products.

India is committed to maintaining its democracy and economic reform program. The Indian-American community, with over 1 million people, has taken a particular interest in promoting United States-India relations. Please join me today in honoring the world's most populous democracy, India, on the 46th anniversary of its Republic Day.

DOWN PAYMENT ON AMERICA'S
FUTURE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I am very disappointed that even after a very compelling State of the Union Address, the President still only pays lip service to a balanced budget. He spoke of a smaller Government, of reforming welfare and Medicare and of limitless possibilities for the 21st century. Well, the truth is, he has vetoed the very legislation that would implement these changes and proposed countless new programs.

Balancing the budget is not a partisan issue. It is an American issue. We need to find a way to do it—to work together as the President urged. I fear, however, that the President remains a congenital liberal, taxing and spending away America's future. Unless the President is willing to make hard decisions, such as reforming entitlements, we will never get a handle on unwieldy Federal spending. Right now, entitlement programs alone, account for more 50 percent of Federal outlays. We cannot continue on this path.

My Republican colleagues and I will continue to work for a balanced budget. While it may not be possible with this President, we can make a down payment. The funding bill before us today takes those critical first steps. It continues to fund existing programs for which the President has not signed a regular appropriations bill, reducing spending on many bloated programs, and eliminating some which have proven to be ineffective.

Mr. Speaker, the President has talked the talk, but it is time for him to walk the walk. He made a commitment to the American people on Tuesday night not to shut the Government down again. This funding measure gives him the opportunity to not only keep his word to the America, but to make a down payment on a balanced budget and a better future for the generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL S. WIENS
ST. JOHN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's more dedicated and caring individuals, Michael S. Wiens St. John. I wish that I could be with his colleagues, friends, and family tonight as we celebrate his remarkable accomplishments.

Michael is particularly recognized for serving the people of Marin County in his capacity as search and rescue operations coordinator and he has earned the reputation for saving lives. He has been working for many years to improve and coordinate our emergency response system in Marin County. I wish to recognize Michael for his commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank him for his long record of public service.

He has been a role model for young men and women and he has devoted the better part of his life to helping others. Michael

Wiens St. John has been instrumental in planning and implementing changes that improve the quality of Marin County emergency response, and, for developing interagency collaboration. He is largely responsible for taking what was a search and rescue program with less than a dozen members and making it into what it is today—a very well organized and recognized unit of 60 trained individuals. I continue to be impressed by his dedication and vision.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Michael S. Wiens St. John during this special evening at the Alta Mira. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Michael Wiens St. John over the years. Time and time again he has extended himself on behalf of many people and for many causes. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Michael and to his wife Nancy for continued success in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained, due to pressing personal business during both votes on Thursday, January 25, 1996.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on House Resolution 342, "yes" on the motion to recommit on H.R. 2880, the short-term continuing resolution, and "yes" on final passage of H.R. 2880.

ROMANIA IS HELPING PEACE
EFFORTS IN ANGOLA

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Government of Romania for its contribution to the U.N. peacekeeping force in Angola. It is heartening to see that Romania is willing to spend its own limited resources to help maintain peace and stability in an African country that has witnessed so much tragedy and fighting.

Romania currently has nearly 1,000 peacekeepers in Angola, which is the second largest national contingent in the U.N. force. Romania has also established a program to help train and educate Angolans so that they can better rebuild their country and has contributed 54 medical personnel to run a 40-bed hospital. Romania is involved in these efforts even though they have no economic or geopolitical interests in the region. As far as I can tell, Romania is participating in this humanitarian venture because of a commitment to the United Nations and a sense of responsibility to fellow human beings.

Democracy in Angola is important to the stability and the vitality of the region. In the post-Cold War era, we as a nation must work with other countries to help promote democracy and freedom throughout the world. I am pleased that Romania, despite facing its own

challenges as it moves toward a market economy, understands the importance of supporting democracy elsewhere in the world. Romania's participation in the peacekeeping force in Angola is an important reminder that we are all part of the international community and have a responsibility to help each other.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I enter the following story into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This story was written by Nancy Welch. It was printed in the Statesboro Herald on December 10, 1995:

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

(By Nancy Welch)

President Clinton stood on a podium draped with army camouflage. Soldiers stood in formation on the parade field in front of him. Their families dotted the surrounding hills. It was gray and foggy. He tried to cheer them. He told the soldiers they would soon be leaving for Bosnia, not to worry, they would be back in a year or so.

I shivered, aware of that damp cold that so often enshrouds the small village of Baumholder, Germany. I could almost feel the snow stinging my face and my feet turning icy cold.

But the real chill hit my heart.

I remember too well the time I spent in Baumholder. On top of a mountain. Caring for babies. Doing laundry. Washing dishes. Being frightened.

The cold war still raged. The enemy sat just across the East German border. And our husbands were constantly put on alert.

The days of fear would begin before dawn. An MP car with a loudspeaker would cruise the streets of the military housing areas.

"This is an alert. Report to your units," would be the deafening words from the speaker. We would be jolted awake. All over the area men would rise from their beds, jump into their uniforms, grab their gear, kiss the wife and kids and leave.

We never knew at that early hour whether they would be gone an hour, a day, a month or a year. We wouldn't find out until later in the day whether the early morning call to arms was a practice or for real.

As the snow fell on the foggy mountain, we wives turned to each other for any news a husband might smuggle through. We drank hot tea and offered moral support. We continued to take care of the children, do laundry, cook, wash dishes and fight the cold fear that nagged at the pits of our stomachs.

Sometimes there was good news. Just as the early dark of winter fell, the call would come. He would be home for dinner.

But other times it would be weeks before the men would come home. It was awful.

But the wives of the soldiers in Bosnia today are faced with a greater challenge. They face at least a year, without their husbands, on the cold, snowy, foggy mountain in a country far away.

And they face the long separation just before Christmas.

My heart goes out to them. They will deal with so much. They will have to tangle with the Santa Claus wishes, do the tree, go to the school programs and church programs. They will have to put on a happy, hopeful face for the children.

They will have a strong support system. Military families do take care of their own.

Christmas day they will gather in groups. The children will play happily under the tree while the women drink a glass of German wine and enjoy their turkey and dressing. But there will be a lump in every wife's throat.

There's nothing easy about what the soldiers are about to do. But, believe me, there is nothing easy about what those strong women are about to face.

Think of them during this holiday season.

TRIBUTE TO CARTER BURDEN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Carter Burden, a philanthropist, former New York City councilman, candidate to Congress, publisher, and arts benefactor. It saddens me to report that Mr. Burden died on January 23, 1996 at the age of 54 years. With his death, my district has lost a compassionate advocate for the elderly and generous contributor to the arts and libraries of New York City.

Mr. Burden was city councilman in New York City from 1969 to 1978. As city councilman, he was dedicated to improving the health and housing for New York City's children and elderly. He advocated to improve standards for prisoners and introduced legislation for one of the first gay rights bills in the Nation. Mr. Burden ran for Congress in 1978, but lost to Bella S. Abzug.

Previous to his years on city council, Mr. Burden was a legislative aid to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. While working for Senator Kennedy, he was the liaison to minority groups in East Harlem and helped establish the Bedford-Stuyvesant Development Project. He was one of the founders of the New Democratic Coalition which fought for reform within the Democratic Party, and against Tammany Hall style politics.

Mr. Burden was born on August 25, 1941 in Beverly Hills, CA. He was fortunate to be a great-great-great-grandson of the railroad and shipping magnate Cornelius W. Vanderbilt, and great nephew of the actor Douglas Fairbanks. He attended Roman Catholic school, military school, and completed his secondary education at the Portsmouth Priory School in Rhode Island. Mr. Burden graduated cum laude with a bachelor of arts degree in English from Harvard college in 1963. He received a bachelor of laws degree from Columbia University Law School in 1966.

During these same years, he was active in the publishing industry. In 1969, Mr. Burden became the principal owner of the Village Voice, which was then the country's largest weekly newspaper. In 1980, Mr. Burden turned to broadcasting and founded Commodore Media, a New York City company which owns and operates 20 radio stations. At his death, he was also managing partner of William A.M. Burden & Co., and director of the Reliance Insurance Companies.

Although he never held another elected position after his loss to Ms. Abzug, he continued serving the public as a philanthropist. He established the Burden Center for the Aging in Yorkville, NY. He supported the National Crime Prevention Council, the Brookdale Cen-

ter on Aging, and Survivors of Domestic Abuse.

In the arts, Mr. Burden was a major benefactor of the New York Public Library, the Morgan Library and the New York City Ballet. His collection of rare first edition books by 20th century authors is regarded as one of the world's finest. He was also a collector of drawings, most significantly of works by Sargent, Picasso, and Matisse.

I am deeply saddened by the passing of Carter Burden, and am compelled to recognize his important contributions to the people of my district and to the city of New York at large.

IN MEMORY OF PEYTON MCKNIGHT

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to come before this body to pay tribute to a distinguished public servant and outstanding American, Peyton McKnight of Tyler, TX. Peyton's recent death leaves behind a powerful legacy of achievement and a void that will not be easy to fill.

Peyton was widely known and admired throughout the State of Texas for his record of public service. He served as both a State representative and as a senator. The energy and enthusiasm that he brought to public service is legendary—and the results of his efforts are significant.

His legislative career began at the age of 23, when he was elected to the Texas House while attending the University of Texas at Austin Law School. As a representative, he authored the bill that established what is now the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. He supported prison reform and helped enact the highway safety code, and he supported a proposal that resulted in the East Texas Chest Hospital—now the UT Health Center at Tyler. As a State senator, Peyton introduced the bill which moved the University of Texas at Tyler into the University of Texas system.

At the age of 28, Peyton was appointed U.S. Marshal for the eastern district of Texas, making him the youngest marshal in history at the age of 28. He became a lifetime member of the East Texas Peace Officers Association.

He was an independent oil producer and businessman and was a member of the All-American Wildcatters Association and the Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments Committee on Energy. Peyton was active in his community and was involved in numerous worthwhile organizations. He served on the board of directors of Scott and White Memorial Hospital, the Sherwood and Brindley Foundation, and the East Texas Hospital Foundation. He was a Shriner and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Peyton also devoted his considerable talents to the field of education. He served on the board of regents of Texas A&M University for 6 years, served on the UT Tyler Development Board, and held a similar position with the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler.

Peyton was a native of Alto and a graduate of Quitman High School. He flew with the U.S. Army Air Corps on combat missions in Europe during World War II and graduated from Texas A&M with a degree in history and government.

During his lifetime he was honored on numerous occasions, including a "Peyton McKnight Day" in Tyler and in Kilgore. He was respected and admired by the State's top political leaders and loved by his many friends throughout Texas. Peyton was one of those rare individuals who made a difference in everything he tackled. He was a true American patriot and a true friend—and he leaves behind a remarkable legacy of accomplishment. He will be truly missed by all those who knew him and loved him.

RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL BONE MARROW DONOR PROGRAM'S BLACK HISTORY MONTH CAMPAIGN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Bertelsmann Music Group and the National Bone Marrow Donor Program's The Choice is Yours, month-long campaign. Bertelsmann Music Group designed this campaign to highlight the importance of choice and responsibility among African-American businesses and communities. This campaign will focus on the civil participation of African-Americans the recruitment of potential donors among African-Americans for nationwide bone marrow donorship and increased voter registration.

Life threatening diseases such as leukemia and aplastic anemia are nondiscriminatory diseases. They occur at similar rates among members of all races and ethnic heritage. If a patient is diagnosed with one of these life threatening diseases requiring a bone marrow transplant in order to survive, the first place to find an identical human leukocyte antigen matched bone marrow donor is among the patient's siblings. If no match is found among the patient's brothers and sisters, a donor unrelated to the patient must be found. Due to the uniqueness of antigen types and the rare occurrence for exact matches between bone marrow patients and donors, the first place to find a matched unrelated donor is from within the patient's own racial or ethnic group.

The National Bone Marrow Donor Program is vigorously engaged in an unprecedented 11-State and 15-city campaign tour to expand the pool of eligible unrelated bone marrow donors of minority heritage in order to improve the chances of minority patients finding matching unrelated donors. At this late date, African-Americans currently have a 34 percent chance of finding a matched unrelated donor on the National Bone Marrow Registry, while Caucasians have a 71 percent chance of finding a matched unrelated donor. The only way to equalize the chances of finding unrelated matched bone marrow donors for patients of minority backgrounds is for more minority donors to volunteer to join the National Bone Marrow Registry.

The Choice is Yours campaign will offer potential African-American and other donors the

opportunity to join the National Bone Marrow Registry at various retail outlets across the country. This project will also feature voter registration, providing a user friendly environment for young people to become both registered voters and potential bone marrow donors.

The Choice is Yours campaign exemplifies what can be accomplished when the for-profit and nonprofit sectors, combine their resources to promote civic responsibility. Most importantly, programs of this nature help save lives. The Choice is Yours campaign demonstrates the commitment by the Bertelsmann Music Group and the National Bone Marrow Donor Program, to provide leadership and heighten awareness on these important issues that strongly impact the African-American community.

I am very pleased to recognize this campaign that will be inaugurated at the world's famous Apollo Theater in my district, the 15th Congressional District in the State of New York on February 1, 1996.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, 1996, I was unavoidably detained due to my travel with President Clinton to my district, and missed one rollcall vote. I would like the record to show that had I been present for rollcall vote No. 16, on S. 1124, the Defense authorization for fiscal year 1996, I would have voted "yes."

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday evening we heard the President of the United States eloquently proclaim to the American people that the "era of big government is over," that "big government does not have all the answers," that "there is not a program for every problem," and how "we need a smaller, less bureaucratic government in Washington."

Mr. Speaker, I could not agree with the President more, and I venture the vast majority of working men and women in my district agree with him as well. But at the same time the President is preaching small Government, the Food and Drug Administration is proceeding in the opposite direction.

There are probably few Federal agencies which personify better than the FDA the inherent dangers of the kind of large, unwieldy, arrogant, and power-hungry bureaucracies which characterize the big Government condemned last night by the President.

By its estimates, the Food and Drug Administration regulates approximately 25 cents out of every dollar spent by Americans on products. Food and Drug Administration rules currently occupy approximately 4,270 pages of the Code of Federal Regulations.

But despite, or maybe as a result of, this wide reach, the agency had failed miserably in

carrying out its core mission of approving promptly and efficiently new medical technologies, devices and pharmaceuticals. As a result, costs of these products have propelled skyward; the research and manufacture of these products has been chased overseas, and absurd scarcities have been created whereby literally hundreds of potentially life-saving technologies and medicines are widely available abroad, but not here in America.

For example, during the last fiscal year, it took an average of 7 months for the FDA to review so-called 510K applications for low-risk medical devices—those which may duplicate devices already in the market. This is almost three times longer than it took in 1989 and well beyond the agency's statutory requirement of 90 days. The FDA's review of more complicated products, such as implants and those which may pose serious risks in the event of failure (so-called Class III devices) now takes an average of three years, despite the fact that the law requires this review process to be completed within 180 days.

In addition, the amount of time it takes to move a drug from laboratory to market has doubled since 1962 (from an average of 6 years then, to 12 years now). As approval time for drugs has lengthened, the costs pharmaceutical firms incur bringing a drug to market have similarly increased. In the 1970's, it cost approximately \$50 million and took 5 to 7 years to develop a new drug. By the 1980's, the cost had increased to an average of \$231 million. By the early 1990's, the cost had increased to about \$369 million. Is it any wonder, then, that the cost to American consumers of prescription drugs has increased by 137 percent?

But, instead of seeking ways to do a better job at the tasks to which it is already assigned, the FDA now proposes, in 140 pages of the Federal Register, to expand its jurisdiction to include control over tobacco, its sales, its distribution, its advertising and promotion.

This past Friday, the Department of Health and Human Services published its final rule for implementation of provisions of the Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act of 1992 restricting Federal assistance to States which fail to enact and enforce statutes prohibiting tobacco sales to minors, conduct random inspections, and meet certain reporting obligations.

Although almost 2 years and 5 months have passed since the agency published its preliminary regulations, last week's action comes at an opportune time; specifically in the middle of a debate as to what role, if any, the FDA should have in regulating tobacco. If it seems somewhat inconsistent for HHS to be issuing regulations imposing on the States the responsibility for dealing with underage tobacco use at the same time the FDA is attempting to grab authority to manage this issue from the Federal level, that is because it is inconsistent.

Beyond this inconsistency, as a matter of practicality and efficiency, it makes little sense for the FDA to spend its time attempting to assume the very expensive, far-reaching, and time consuming responsibilities entailed in managing underage tobacco use at a time when the agency has proven itself incapable of performing adequately its core mission of approving medical devices and drugs.

I agree with the goal of preventing underage tobacco use. But if the FDA cannot currently perform its core missions, what reason is

there to believe it can effectively prevent underage tobacco use? Further diluting FDA's energies to take on a task which is outside its statutory jurisdiction will not prevent teenagers from smoking. But it will serve to further detract the agency from its primary mission of approving promptly safe new medicines and medical devices.

That is why the public interest will best be served by the FDA dropping its unauthorized campaign against tobacco and refocusing its efforts to fulfill its core mission while the States and the Federal Government work together to assure efficient and effective implementation of the ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992.

APPEASEMENT DOES NOT WORK: NATO MUST EXPAND

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD the following three quotes which clearly display the flaccidity, moral bankruptcy, and ahistorical nature of current Western policy toward Central Europe:

I want to make it clear that I don't see this as a great ambition of NATO to get bigger. What of NATO's future? There can be no security without taking Russia into account.—British Defense Minister Michael Portillo, 1/23/96.

There is basically no difference between what he (Portillo) said and what we are saying.—U.S. State Dept. Official, 1/23/96.

Today, out of fear of Russia, Western countries are no longer prepared to enlarge NATO. But by hesitating, they have stirred Russia's interest in this region. The longer these hesitations last, the more Russia's ambitions increase because it feels that this area is empty. If the West is not careful, I think that we can still expect many troubles.—Czech President Vaclav Havel, 1/23/96.

Mr. Speaker, the sellouts of Munich, Yalta, and detente are being repeated as we speak. We are once again reaching over the heads of smaller Central European countries to do a deal with a larger aggressor. It is important to remember that Munich, Yalta, and detente were not just immoral sellouts, they were huge intellectual failures which led to tragedies of incalculable proportions.

Mr. Speaker, there is no better source than Vaclav Havel when it comes to Russian behavior or the danger of leaving a vacuum in Central Europe, and we should heed his words. We need to expand NATO—now.

JOHN F. HENNING, UNIONIST OF THE YEAR

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the illustrious public career of my friend John F. Henning, the executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation of the AFL-CIO. This coming February, Jack will be honored by the men

and women of organized labor in Alameda County as this year's "Unionist of the Year," an honor granted each year by the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

Jack Henning has dedicated his life to improving the lot of working men and women throughout the United States. As a young union member, he fought to integrate his local union. His leadership and skills were recognized early, and he was put to work as a union representative for organized labor.

Twenty-one years after graduating from St. Mary's College, he became the director of the California State Department of Industrial Relations—1959–62. His public service career would include contributions as United States Under Secretary of Labor, 1962–67 and United States Ambassador to New Zealand, 1967–69. These extraordinary achievements for one from a working class background allowed the entire Nation and, indeed, the world to witness the skill, vision, and leadership for which Jack has become legendary. They are a testament to the fact that all of our citizens can achieve great goals when the resources and support are available to them.

Jack has made many other public contributions as well—serving on the board of regents of both the University of California and Lone Mountain College (San Francisco) and the board of trustees of St. Mary's College. He has served on several San Francisco City and County commissions and is the past president of both the San Francisco Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Men and the St. Mary's College Alumni Association.

Since 1970, Jack has been the executive secretary-treasury of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and one of the Nation's most respected labor leaders. Under his leadership the labor federation has assumed its rightful place in the coalition of forces that have fought for civil rights for all Americans and an end to apartheid in South Africa. Labor under his leadership helped to secure representation rights for the Nation's farm workers. And, in league with ethical visionaries such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jack Henning helped to bring the California labor movement into the effort to end our terrible involvement in the war in Indochina.

In this time when we despair so much of a loss of public compassion, diminution of public spiritedness, and the demise of the social contribution, Jack Henning's life continues to shine as a beacon of moral commitment. He is truly one of the Nation's heroes—a man who has without fail pursued equality, justice, and a fair share for working men and women throughout his distinguished career.

I am very proud to share this brief account of the significant career of a very public servant with my colleagues and I commend it as an example for us all.

TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT FRED M. BEARD

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Chief Master Sergeant Fred M. Beard, who will be retiring from the Air Force after 30 years of

faithful service. The chief is culminating his service to the United States as a noncommissioned officer in charge, Airman Management Branch, Airman Assignments Division, Directorate of Assignments, Headquarters Air Personnel Center, Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

During his career, Chief Beard consistently demonstrated the highest standards of leadership and management expertise in effecting major changes in the management of base closures, unit activations and deactivations, retraining, and the integration of computer programs to implement new policies in support of enlisted assignments.

His dedication and commitment were evident when he took the lead in the complete reorganization and reengineering effort for the Airman Branch ensuring each section was structured and aligned with the appropriate personnel to meet the challenges for the future.

Chief Beard unselfishly volunteered his assignment expertise as a member of the Air Force Budget Review team that was charted to conduct a systematic "cradle-to-grave" review of the process and provide viable recommendations to reduce annual expenditures. His ability to analyze all reassignment processes and provide viable recommendations to reduce costs were key to the success of this review team.

Chief Beard's accomplishments culminate a long and distinguished career in the service to our Nation and the U.S. Air Force.

FAREWELL AND THANK YOU TO INDIA'S AMBASSADOR RAY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bid farewell to a close friend in the diplomatic community, Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray of India. Ambassador Ray's work here has greatly improved the relationship between the United States and India. During his tenure, he focused not only on government-to-government relations, but on business-to-business relations as well. He returns to India to run for elected office, and I am sure he will serve his constituents well.

Ambassador Ray is no stranger to elected life. Before coming to Washington both he and his wife served as Members of Parliament. He served in both majority and minority positions in his home state of West Bengal, and served as the Minister of Education, Social Welfare, and Culture in the Indian Cabinet. Before his appointment as Ambassador to the United States, he served as Governor of Punjab.

Ambassador Ray has always understood that good relations with the United States would have to be built upon with more than just political diplomacy. He has focused a considerable amount of his efforts on improving business relations between our two nations. Following the dramatic economic reforms instituted by Prime Minister Rao in 1991, Ambassador Ray worked hard to encourage United States companies to go into India. He knew that having American business leaders meet their Indian counterparts would improve relations.

Because of his efforts, a number of high-level American officials traveled to India to

promote United States investment there. Commerce Secretary Brown and Energy Secretary O'Leary both led delegations that succeeded in finalizing multibillion-dollar deals. From India, both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister came to spread a message of opportunity and goodwill.

I join with my colleagues in thanking Ambassador Ray for his service, and I wish both him and his wife happiness in the future.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO RUTH AND BILL GRAHAM

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2657, legislation which would award a Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham. In a time when we are searching for leaders to show us the way back toward the values of community, hope, faith, and character, Ruth and Billy Graham stand among us as the embodiment of that kind of leadership. For over 60 years, together they have worked in a nonpartisan way to bring reconciliation, justice, peace, and salvation to the people and leaders of America and the world. As they have sought to follow the will of Jesus Christ in their lives and lead many toward faith, they are living sacraments of God's love and the highest American ideals.

It is no wonder that the Grammys consistently rank among America's most respected people. When numerous ministries and their leaders have disappointed us with their insincerity and greed, the Billy Graham ministries stand as an unfailing rock of integrity and conviction. When a majority of evangelical ministers were content to preach a message of salvation from within their church walls while ignoring social issues like racism and poverty, Billy and Ruth Graham, looking deep into the heart of the Gospel they proclaimed, stepped into the public arena to confront its greatest evils with love and truth. When most of us are content to settle for partisan bickering and alienation, Billy and Ruth Graham have served America's Presidents and the world's leaders in our times of greatest crises without regard to party or platform. Truly, they are a man and woman of and for our times.

My father and mother, the late Frank G. and Lucille Clement, found faithful friends in Billy and Ruth Graham. They visited together on numerous occasions during and after the time my father served as Governor of the State of Tennessee. They often took trips together, and Dr. Graham begged Dad to leave politics and join the Billy Graham crusades. My Dad was a man steeped in biblical knowledge—he even taught a Sunday School class while he was Governor. My father assisted Dr. Graham with his crusades in Nashville, but also around the country. Dad was honored by Dr. Graham's invitation, but his calling lay in politics, not preaching.

Dad asked the Tennessee poet Peck Gunn to work with Billy Graham on the road, and together they organized train crusades originating from Nashville, TN and stretching across the country. These were memorable moments

for the crusades as the good news made its way across the heartland carrying God's spokesman.

Dr. Graham's loyalty and friendship toward my family has endured now for a half century. Just recently, my mother, Lucille Clement, passed away after 75 beautiful years. Several years ago, Mother visited Ruth at the Graham home in Montreat. My mother spoke often of how she was blessed by this time well spent. So, upon my mother's death, Dr. Graham issued a statement to the press of his great love and friendship for my mother and our family. I was very grateful.

For these reasons and more, it was my pleasure to work with Representative CHARLES TAYLOR to invite our colleagues to sign on as cosponsors of this important legislation which will record for history our admiration and highest honor for these two servants of God and the world.

I call upon my colleagues today to support this bill which awards the Grahams with the highest honor of the U.S. Congress, but an award much too inadequate for this couple. I am reminded today of how the writer of the New Testament book of Hebrews describes the heroes of our faith. These heroes, like Billy and Ruth Graham, are those "of whom the world is not worthy."

CONSTRUCTED WATER CONVEYANCE REFORM ACT, 1996

Book of Hebrews describes the heroes of our faith.

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, last May, I stood in this very well and expressed my belief that clean water is for people—people who believe more in their State and community than in Federal mandates and regulations. I was pleased to see that the House endorsed these precepts as we overwhelmingly passed this Corrections Day legislation.

There are many rice farmers in south Louisiana, and many more in the district of my good friend from California, Congressman CONDIT, who irrigate their fields or transport agricultural wastewater to treatment plants by utilizing man-made ditches. Although the number of these systems in Louisiana has dwindled over the last decade, the cost of planting with such canals is approximately half of the cost of the current most common irrigation method—pumping private well water.

Among the reasons for the aforementioned switch from low-cost to high-cost irrigation were undoubtedly costs added by requirements of the Clean Water Act. The current law compels States to establish water quality standards for waters of the United States. Water quality standards identify designated uses such as swimming, fishing, and drinking and criteria necessary to achieve these uses. Incorrect past interpretations have required farmers to meet water quality standards for swimming, fishing, and drinking, uses beyond the intentions for many man-made water conveyance systems.

H.R. 2567, the Constructed Water Conveyances Reform Act, is intended to afford States necessary flexibility in setting water quality standards, if purposes of man-made water

conveyances are not compatible with designated uses and were never meant to support recreation or aquatic life. I am also pleased that this legislation, as the first to come under the scrutiny of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, should reduce costs to States and local jurisdictions.

These provisions are virtually identical to language which passed the House by a widespread bipartisan majority as part of H.R. 961, the Clean Water Act amendments. H.R. 2567 is an extremely non-controversial and commonsense solution to yet another overbearing regulatory problem for our Nation's farmers.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE BARBARA JORDAN

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance of a wonderful woman and former Member of Congress. Barbara Jordan passed away on Wednesday, January 17, 1996, and all of Texas will miss her dearly.

She was born into poverty during the Depression in Houston's fifth ward, the most segregated neighborhood in Texas. As a young politician, she earned and demanded respect among experienced politicians at the top of power in Texas which sealed their great respect for her.

She served well in the House of Representatives and subsequently as a teacher at the University of Texas. Most recently, she gave much of her time as the Chairwoman of the U.S. Commission on Immigration. I will always remember her efforts to unite her community, the State of Texas and the Nation as a whole.

Barbara Jordan may have been best known for her participation in the Watergate hearings, but she will always be remembered by Texans as a leader and a teacher. She was a strong proponent of teaching English and American history in order to bring all of us together as Americans. She will be remembered by many of us for different reasons. Many will remember her as a colleague, and many as a teacher.

One Saturday in June 1972, Barbara Jordan was "Governor For A Day" in the State of Texas. I am still amazed at the record number of people of all races that converged on the State capitol that day. Also I will remember her close work with Oscar Mauzy, Ms. Jordan's fellow fifth ward of Texas resident.

Barbara Jordan followed her conscience and did what she thought was right. When she spoke everyone listened, and when people spoke to her, she listened to them.

She will be missed by all of us. Texas and the Nation has lost a friend. But her wisdom, I hope, will continue to be heard and felt in the halls of Congress and around the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE BARBARA JORDAN

SPEECH OF

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to hear of Barbara Jordan's untimely death.

When she spoke with her Jehovah-like voice, it was like a powerful voice from on high. She was a great American patriot whose dedication to public service and unshakable faith in, and love of, the Constitution served her well, earning her national recognition during the Watergate impeachment hearings. When she spoke of the Constitution, her tremendous voice resonated and made it sound like the Founding Fathers themselves were speaking.

She personified the principles of ethics, justice, and compassion.

Her untimely death is a major loss to the citizens of this great Nation, particularly as we seek to resolve the difficult public policy questions confronting our country. We have lost an outstanding public servant. We will miss her advice and counsel. She leaves a great legacy that challenges all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles of freedom and equality for all Americans.

With her eloquent voice, she spoke for ordinary Americans in a language that all could understand. To those who felt disheartened, she made them believe that they too were included in the American dream.

She will be a constant reminder of the power of integrity and fairness.

I will always remember her. The Nation has lost a treasure and a powerful friend.

THANK YOU FOR FUNDING LIHEAP

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 25, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my complete gratitude to the House of Representatives and the leadership for their support of full-funding for the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] to be allocated to States immediately. Last night I delivered the following letter to the chairman of appropriations, which was signed by 154 Members of Congress, asking for the immediate release of the \$190 million remaining in fiscal year 1996 allocation for LIHEAP:

Hon. BOB LIVINGSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LIVINGSTON: As you know there is approximately \$190 million remaining in FY 1996 allocation for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). When a continuing resolution is developed on January 26th, we would very much appreciate your releasing 100 percent of these funds immediately.

While \$810 million in LIHEAP funds have been released so far this year, these funds are not even half of the LIHEAP monies allotted to the states in FY 1994 and significantly less than the \$1.3 billion allocated in

FY 1995. In order to deal with the problems that our cold weather states are currently experiencing, it is essential that the full \$1 billion in LIHEAP funds be released this year.

As you know LIHEAP is a time sensitive program, providing heating assistance to low-income households during the cold winter months. As you also know there has been brutally cold weather throughout America, and states are in desperate need of funding for heating assistance.

Last year, an estimated 6.1 million households received LIHEAP benefits. Three-quarters of those households had incomes of less than \$8,000 per year. The average LIHEAP family spent 18.4 percent of their income on the cost of home energy, compared with 6.7 percent for all households. Unless action is taken immediately, hundreds of thousands of Americans who live in the coldest states will again be unable to heat their homes. We don't want to see families forced from their homes because of unpredictably cold weather.

We encourage you to take immediate action in the next continuing resolution to assist millions of low-income Americans in need of heating assistance this winter.

Sincerely,

Representatives: Bernard Sanders, Peter Blute, Martin Sabo, Peter Torkildsen, Amo

Houghton, Mike Ward, John Elias Baldacci, Joseph Moakley, Joseph Kennedy, John Olver, Phil English, Rick Boucher, Sam Gejdenson, John McHugh, Harry Johnston, Paul McHale, Ronald Dellums, Tim Johnson, Jose Serrano, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Nydia Velazquez, Sheila Jackson-Lee, Michael Doyle, Robert Borski, Collin Peterson, Luis Gutierrez, Sue Kelly, Carrie Meek, Albert Wynn, Victor Frazer, James Oberstar, Glenn Poshard, Gerry Studds, Barney Frank, Thomas Sawyer, Ed Whitfield, Frank Lobiondo, and Sherwood Boehlert.

Robert Andrews, Eva Clayton, Eliot Engel, Benjamin Gilman, Charles Schumer, Donald Payne, Nancy Johnson, Cynthia McKinney, Richard Neal, Major Owens, Rosa Delauro, Earl Pomeroy, Elizabeth Furse, Peter DeFazio, Patrick Kennedy, David Minge, James Longley, Matthew Martinez, Paul Kanjorski, Henry Gonzalez, Bob Wise, Jim McDermott, Edolphus Towns, Tim Holden, James Clyburn, Norman Sisisky, Nick Rahall, George Brown, William Coyne, Frank Mascara, Earl Hilliard, Gerald Kleczka, Maurice Hinchey, William Clinger, Dale Kildee, Rick Lazio, Carolyn Maloney, Patricia Schroeder, Martin Meehan, Thomas Foglietta, Frank Tejeda, Ike Skelton, William Clay, Pat Williams, Jim Ramstad, and Andrew Jacobs.

Vic Fazio, Lane Evans, James Barcia, Barbara Kennelly, Sherrod Brown, Robert Menendez, Alan Mollohan, Ron Klink, John Conyers, Louise Slaughter, Jack Reed, Harold Volkmer, William Martini, Gary Ackerman, Sander Levin, Lee Hamilton, Steny Hoyer, Sanford Bishop, James Traficant, Richard Durbin, Bart Stupak, Gene Green, Jack Quinn, Bob Filner, Ron Wyden, Marcy Kaptur, Scotty Baesler, Connie Morella, Jerry Costello, Martin Frost, Jon Fox, Floyd Flake, Tom Barrett, Henry Waxman, Robert Ney, John Murtha, Michael Castle, Rodney Frelinghuysen, Charles Rangel, Jerrold Nadler, George Miller, John Dingell, Edward Esteban Torres, Lynn Rivers, George Gekas, and Bobby Rush.

John LaFalce, John Lewis, Blanche Lambert Lincoln, Susan Molinari, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Thomas Manton, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Nita Lowey, Harold Ford, Gary Franks, Michael McNulty, Tony Hall, Edward Markey, Norman Dicks, Christopher Smith, Robert Scott, Sidney Yates, Robert Torricelli, David Bonior, Thomas Petri, Marge Roukema, Michael Patrick Flanagan, Jesse Jackson, Jr., James Walsh, and Pat Danner.